WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co. and Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY S. A. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. IV NO. 257 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	Steamers	TONS.
1921 31st December.	PLASSY	7,346
1922 9th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA*	15,825
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA*	10,941
11th "	KARMALA	8,983
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th "	CHINA	7,952
1st Apr.	NARKUNDA	10,118
8th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th "	EGYPT	7,941
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th "	MANTUA*	10,902

*NARKUNDA, *NALDERA, *MALWA — * Through steamers from Australia.
†EGYPT — Through steamers from China

AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1922 9th January	—	MASHOBRA	8,288
30th "	—	NUDDIA	7,928
6th February	—	MADURA	6,890
20th "	—	DOMALA	820
13th March	—	NATIPARA.	8,182
1921	—	MANDALA	6,246
3rd Apr.	—	WEVASA	9,071
17th "	—	MANOSA	7,882

* Do not carry passengers.

SAILING TO STRAITS & CHINA.

30th Dec 1921	KHYBER	9,014

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 31st December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
1922 27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	
24th Feb.	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	—
1921: 31st Dec	LINGA	Karachi direct,
1922 3rd Jan.	LHASA	Karachi coasting.
4th "	VASNA	Busrah direct.
8th "	BARALA	Karachi & P Gulf.
11th "	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa via Marmagoa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1339.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	11th Dec.	31st Dec.,
Indo Maru	S. Kametaka	17th Dec,	5th Jan.
Shansi Maru	R. Yamanoi	26th Dec.	7th Jan
Kamdo Maru	F. Yanagi	18th Jan.	30th Jan.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captan.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	28th Dec.
Kaga Maru	H. Nojili	5857	27th Dec.	9th Jan.
*MuroranMaruT.	Harenchi	5354	12thJan.	13thJan.
Hakushika Maru		8151	8th Jan	15th Jan.
Awa Maru	Y. Narui	6037	9th "	21st "
Tamba Maru	D Acshima	5845	23rdJan.	3rd Feb.

*This steamer arrives from New York and calls for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For feight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ,, 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOOND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

E. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 6,39,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

E. I. FRASER AND CO.,
Agents.

BANKING

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorized Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 937,500
Reserve Fund	£ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

		Rs. a. p.
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000 0 0
Capital	Paid-up	20,13,881 15 9
Reserve	Funds	15,89,951 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur City	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rohon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 1 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV RAM VERMA,
Manager.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER	Rs. 35,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc.	Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD, BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandansi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.

Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,97,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	99,99,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 16-8-2	59,79,100

HEAD OFFICE:

62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 239, Chaik Memon Street.

LONDON, AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 20,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

E. H. OLIPHANT,
Mg. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,706

DIRECTORS:

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Trigunji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Trigunji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable, Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director*

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDIT OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.

SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.

G. P. Notes, Shares. Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.

Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.

Further particulars from:— KHOLSA AND CO.,
Post Box 22. Phone 5305. Manager.

INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 55,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 887.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1923, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 44,00,000. The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE,

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE and CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
99½, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages

For particulars apply to:

JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta	or The Chief of Agents. D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee. Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HOTELS.

PROSPECT HOTEL,

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

Telg Lodge, Tel. No. 2710.

SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,

AT THEIR NEW PREMISES,

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING,

LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.

MODERATE CHARGES.

SENSATIONAL REVIEW BY THE PRESS

"To make gold," says Le Figaro, a French journal of world wide reputation, and find out the secret of everlasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second. What are, then, the chief qualities of youth? Strength and health. To remain, in spite of the weight of years, well and robust, is not that eternal youth? Judge, therefore o the sensation created by Dr. Brown Sequard's famous discovery."

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name Elixir Godineau, the effects of which are surprising.

The great paper *Le Temps* of Paris is not less emphatic in its praise of the Elixir:—"The Elixir Godineau is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country; it is a first class, strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power."

The same sentiments have been echoed by *L' Echo de Paris*:—"The great succes of the Elixir Godineau increased from day to day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigour every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of."

L' Erenement, an eminent paper, is not slow to follow in the wake of this universal praise:—"The fairy ale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the highmettled spiritness of a youth of twenty year of age is restored by the Elixir Godineau, one of the valuable conquests of modern science. The effects of this marvellous philtre are not limited to this; chlorosis, anemia paralysis, etc., disappear as by enchantment through using this Elixir, and cures in great numbers are an everyday occurrence."

La France Moderne, speaks in a similar strain:—"Medical science makes every day new and important progress. After the cure, of man, his regeneration has now been discovered. The fountain of youth is no longer a fable, thanks to the Elixir Godineau. Life is given a stronger basis, is prolonged. Youth is restored and lasts much longer, for, it is a fact, that, cheerfulness and beauty, those two seductive qualities, are the result of bodily strength and perfect working of the whole organic system. Is it not marvellous that a chemist, from the depths of his laboratory, should thus offer to the world long life, long youth and long cheerness!"

THE GREAT FRENCH DISCOVERY.

ELIXIR GODINEAU

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TONIC

or the ELIXIR OF LIFE made according to the famous discovery of Prof. Brown Sequard, containing the spermatic or ovular cells extracted from the most essential., the most generous and the most vigorous parts of animals, much more powerful and healthy than hitherto employed. It is sweet and very pleasant to take and easily assimilated by the system, without producing any disturbance of the digestive tract. It far surpasses all other preparations as an appetiser and a general Tonic. Verily, ELIXIR GODINEAU is an embodiment of health, vigour and strength.

Diseases in which Elixir Godineau has been found of immense value.

Abscess (scrofulous) Affections of the Heart, Brain, Nerves or of the Respiratory Organs, Albuminaria, Amenorrhœa, Blenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Spermathorrœa, Vomiting (in pregnancy) Hœmorrhage (uterine or of the brain, teeth or lungs), Anœmia, Debility, Excesses of all kinds, Chlorosis, Insanity, Loss of Memory, Fatigue in Maternity, Overwork, Exhaustion, Langour, Gangrene, Nevrosis of the Heart or Brain, Nervousness, Paralysis general or facial, Sleeplessness, Headache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Consumption, Tuberculosis, Diabetes, Cramp, Barrenness, Impotence, Consequences of Measles, Asthama, Cancer, Convalescence after pleurisy or attacks of Influenza, Malaria, etc.

Price per Bottle Rs. 14 Course of 3 Bottles Rs. 40.
Transit Charges Extra.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

CHEMISTS,

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY?

Experiments show that the ovaric, or spermatic cells, which compose the Elixir Godineau produce notable modifications in the whole being very rapidly, almost in a few hours. Through prolific action of the cells, an enormous afflux of new anatomical elements is brought into play. Sudden and intense irruption of new cells appears, not only in one part, but in the whole of the organic system, by means of diffusion of the therapeutic agent. The afflux of embrionate elements being enormous they appear in the lungs, the liver, the muscles, the cellular tissues, and whichever the affected organ may be; battle rages between these new elements and the bacilli, in order that the latter may be absorbed and destroyed, then the morbid tissue is slowly re-absorbed and disappear, the young cells, on the contrary, prosper with wonderful activity, and soon form into new tissues.

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DR. PAUL BLYTTE. (*Journal de la Sante*)

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DR. ALBERT. (*Journal de la Sante*)

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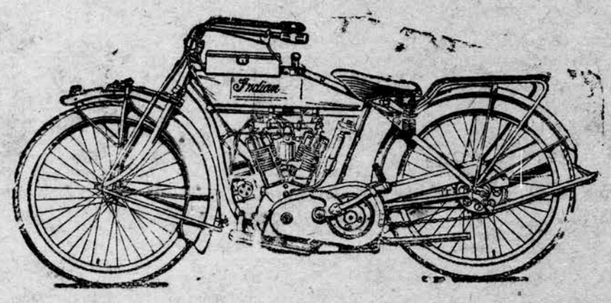

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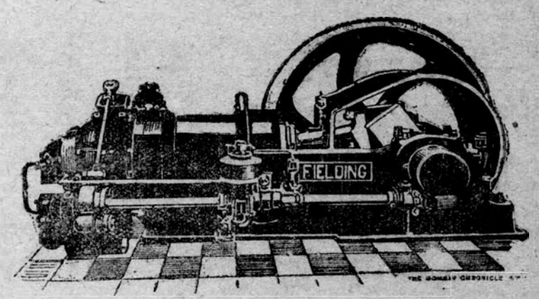

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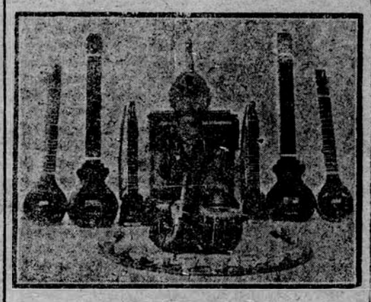

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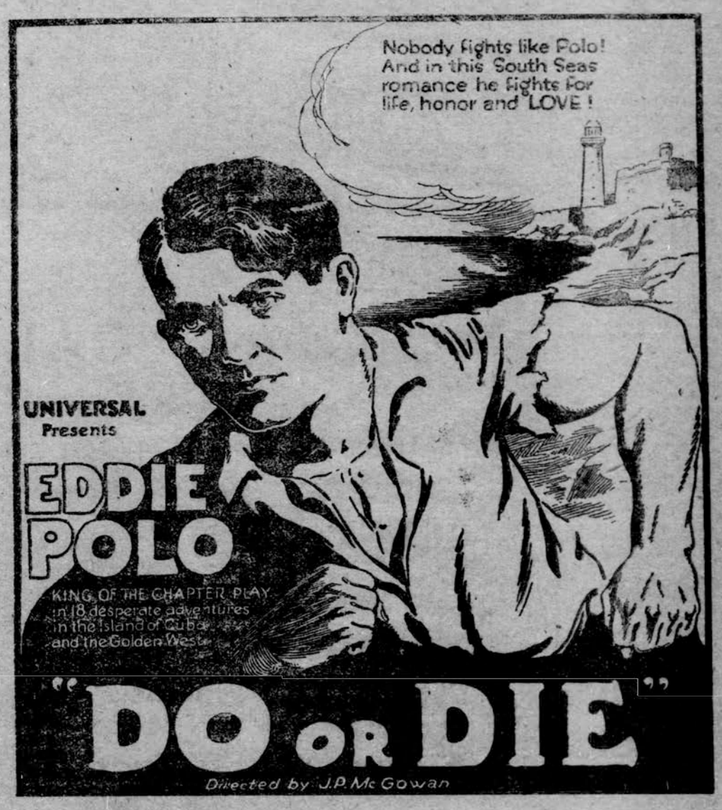
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A R2140

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WANTED—A SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST for an old established firm." Apply Box No. 7561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2388

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE with Sanskrit and literary taste as Secretary, Gujarati of noble family preferred. Apply Box No. 7563, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2392

WANTED.—Gujarati-knowing Hindu UNDERGRADUATE TEACHER. Good salary to an experienced man. Apply, stating salary and experience, Sect. Parsi School, SUKKUR.
A R2385

WANTED—A respectable INDIAN MANAGER for Cinema in Karachi One with full experience of Cinema Management need apply to Box No. 7552, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2352

WANTED—LINO OPERATORS, speed essential 6000 per hour. Piece work anna copies 6 for 1000 ems. Good copy, Splendid opportunity. Madrasees preferred. Apply to the GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, "The Madras Mail," Madras
A R11724

WANTED—Gujarati intelligent and competent CLERKS for the month of January, 1922 only to join service immediately, study upto Matriculation. Apply sharp personally to SETH GULABCHAND DEVCHAND, 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2375

WANTED—A fully qualified LADY DOCTOR for the Walter Female Hospital Tonk, Rajputana. Salary Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 per month plus Rs. 25 conveyance allowance and free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Tonk State, Tonk Rajputana.
A C11744

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES to sell shares of Bihar Minerals, Ltd., as also to sell coal at their places of business. Correspondence in English, stating terms, references, etc., should be addressed to K. GANGULI & CO., Box No. 3329, Calcutta.
A R2318

ARE YOU OUT OF EMPLOYMENT?—If so, study Shorthand (60 days). Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Correspondence, Secretaryship, etc., taught within a short period. Enrolment for L.C.C.; N.U.T.; G.D.A.; L.A.A.; A.B.T.; I.B.A.; etc., New term commences from 2nd January, 1922. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R2386

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN who is experienced in Drawing the plans of buildings and preparing estimate. A man experienced in construction also will be preferred. The applicants should send their applications with testimonials (which shall not be returned) before 5th of January, 1921. The pay of the post will be Rs. 60 to 70 according to the qualifications plus allowance of 20 per cent on the pay. Apply to the MANAGER the Raja Narsinggirji Mfg. Company, Limited, Sholapur.
A F11732

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced Graduate Undertakes TUITIONS in French and other Matriculation subjects. Please apply stating terms to Box No. 7557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2371

SITUATION WANTED as KARBHARI, SECRETARY OR COMPANION to any Chief. Vast experience Highly spoken of by British Civil and Military Officers. Apply Box No. 7585, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2336

WANTED.—A JOB as (1) STORE KEEPER, (2) MANAGER, (3) AGENT, (4) ASSISTANT on handsome pay by a man of six years' experience in S. & T. and R. A. Sc. Field Service. Excellent certificates. Security available up to Rs. 5,000 on more cash. Please enquire, Box No. 7474, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2130

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—SHOPS or SHOW ROOMS at the junction of Nepean Sea Road and Warden Road. Apply SALEMAHOMED EBRAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishanpada Road, Khadack or on the premises.
R2349

BUNGALOW or FLATS at 6, Dadyseth Plot Walkeshwar Road, near Chowpaty. Apply Mr. MADHAWDAS, G. KAPADIA Plot 4.
C R2372

TO BE LET—GODOWNS, measuring ft. 90 by 55 by 20, ft. 74 by 53 by 20 ft. 53 by 37 by 20, and ft. 23 by 15 6 by 12 at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Inquire care of The Yorkshire Insce., Coy., No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R2387

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box 7516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
U R1904

TO LET at Andheri, Murzban Road, 10, 12 minutes' walk from Station, two new splendid Houses with Upper Floors, with all conveniences, and fitted with flushing closets and septic tanks, in large beautiful grounds in full view of Juan and Versova. Apply Mr. P. S. JOSHI, Engineer, 103, Cumballa Hill, Phone No. 5230.
C R2303

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,200 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a 4 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C11188

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
R190-A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—FLATS of independent and suitable accommodation at Rebsch Street, Club Road. Apply SALEMAHOMED EBRAHOMED & CO., 2-10, Nishapada Road Khadack or on the premises.
C R2348

HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 Packets Indian vegetables seeds Rs. 2 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen BANGALORE CITY. C10677

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE.—One second-hand 6/4s. SIZING MACHINE by Henry Livesey's make of 12ft. headstock 60/36 cylinder in good working order. Please write to MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI AND CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
K R2261

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE in Gujerati. Officially sanctioned for the Hospitals, Dispensaries and Libraries of the Baroda State. "Social Diseases. Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases of men and women and Sexology." By Dr. Kaikhushru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist. The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, 237, Corner Grant Road, Bombay, 460 pages. 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "Kaiser-i-Hind" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, whence V.P.'s are despatched at Rs. 4-7, and (2) B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railway Bookstalls.
L 9802

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS!—Send your sons and daughters for training in the most useful art of tailoring under Prof. Rao. RAO'S COLLEGE OF SCIENTIFIC, TAILORS' CUTTING, 316, Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2.
M h2366

THE ROYAL HOEMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI, 1860). Please apply to the Principal for prospectus to learn Hemoepathy and allied sciences and secure Diploma easily.
M R2190

BOMBAY LAW CLASSES—Meet every morning. Through coaching to High Court Pleader and LL. B. students by S. C. JOSHI, M.A., LL B. and M. N. Talpade, B.A., LL. B. 8, Mohan Building, Girgaum.
M R2362

BOYS AND GIRLS! Join at once—B. G DESAI'S MORNING MATRICULATION REVISION CLASS in English and Mathematics. Commencing 2nd January. Sound Coaching. CHANDA RAMJI HINDU GIRL'S SCHOOL, Bombay 4..
M R2376

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., Imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees Moderates. Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on Application.
M

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

COTTAGE PIANO—GERMAN MODEL and another English model Allikon Quick disposal. Any offer considered. S. GADIALI, Dadar.
N R2390

A COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE, in perfect sound condition. Moderate price. Also "Alldays Allon" Motor cycle, James cycle and Black Tiger Skin. Apply See or to Mr. N. D. PUNVELIWALLA. Contractor Building near Police Station, Lamington Rd., Grant Road.
R2397

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALISTS (Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000) for Sand and Lime business. Good Profit. Please write to Box No. 7560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2384

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR LORRIES and MOTOR WORKSHOPS, SUPERIOR American LUBRICATING OILS, A, B C and E qualities, pure grease in tins and casks. Tyres, tubes, solid tyres of all makes, every kinds of motor accessories, all can be had at wholesale rates, upcountry orders promptly executed. Prices on application. THE NEW ROYAL MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO. Sandhurst Road, near Globe Cinema, Gariwala Building, Bombay, 4.
T R2222

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CALENDARS and Monthly tear off dates in different sizes. Can be had from M. D. MEHTA & CO., Printers, 69, Cawasji Patel Street, Cashinath House, Fort.
T R2368

FOR SALE—LANCASHIRE BOILER 24 by 6 by 150 pressure, Willson, new M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Green Street, Fort.
T R2378

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY of any good Insurance Company for Sind, Punjab and Baluchistan by a reliable influential firm Can give veritable work, in life, fire and marine. Apply to Box No. 7562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2389

GLOBE TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox portable, New with Case	175
Corona folding New with case	195
Remington No. 10, visible	185
Remington No. 10, Factory Rebuilt	275
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt like new	225
Royal Visible	125
Remington No. 7, Rs. 100, No. 8, Brief	110

Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.
S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Corona, New 195, Underwood Uortable ...	220
Remington 7, Rs. 100, 2 Colours, 125 ...	140
Sun, Visible Back Spacer, little used ...	125
Oliver 3, 115, 5, Back Spacer, New Types	150
Empire 1, Leather Case, 140, 2 Fine ...	160
Underwood 5, 2 Colours, Fine	190
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	200
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used ...	225
Oliver 9, 200, Brief, 225, Policy	250
Olivez 9, Brief, American Rebuilt ...	260
Remington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief ...	225
Remington 11, Brief, 225, 325, Policy ...	290
Remi gton 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt ...	300

Best Ribbons, Carbons, etc., Repairs. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
U

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all varieties of obstinate skin-disease, consult PANDIT KRIPARAM, Lingaya Sayanna's House, opposite G. I. P. Rly. Station, Dadar, Bombay. Visiting hours between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and between 6 and 8 p.m. Correspondence in English, Hindi or Urdu.
C18866

NO KNIFE OR INJECTION

FOR all sorts of intricate and obstinate diseases where all other treatment failed viz. cancer, Pthisis, Gravels, Paralysis, Cataracts, etc. Consult.
Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Home,), Homoeopathic Physician, 43, Dadiseth Agiari Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Consultation Hours.—8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. P. VICTOR & CO., Camera House, Bombay, will remove from 1st January, 1922 to the NEW EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
11739

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLEACHING, DYEING and FINISHING MACHINERY including 10 Bowl CALENDER, BEETLING MACHINE, SCHREINER, etc. For particulars apply to the TATA MILLS, LTD., Navsari Building, Bombay.
C11747

LAND AND BUILDINGS TO LET.

TO LET on lease, large VACANT PLOTS on New Queen's Road, also several blocks of BUILDINGS, suitable for GODOWNS, WORK-SHOPS, MOTOR WORKS, SHOW ROOMS, etc., available within the compound of the Bombay United Mills. Necessary reasonable alterations to buildings to suit customers will be carried out, or portions of buildings pulled down if vacant land required. For full particulars apply to THE TATA MILLS, LTD., Navsari Buildings, Bombay.
C11746

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GERMAN REPARATION DYES. REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE prices of German Reparation dyes on sale by the Government of India have recently been greatly reduced.
For lists of dyes and conditions of sale apply to
THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, New Custom House, BOMBAY.
C11576

BEST CROWN STAMPS,
HIGH CLASS HOLLAND MADE.
COTTON BLANKETS.
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
White, Grey, Fawn Strawberry, Grey Blue and Khaki Colours.
48 x 78 in. equal Re. 1-12-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-4-0 each.
RED BLANKETS.
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-2-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 2-14-0 each.
COLOURED BLANKETS.
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-10-0 each.
48 x 96 in. equal Rs. 3-8-0 each.
And a variety of other designs and shades to suit all purses.
HARJIVAN VALJI
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT, 17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM BUILDING SCHEME.

THE Museum Trustees intend to build a block, containing 58,000 square feet office premises and 10,000 square feet shops with arcades on their land where the 'Surplus' shop now stands; the building to be ready in 2 to 2½ years. Those wishing accommodation on this first class business site should apply to the Secretary.
C11686

THE EASTERN DYING, BLEACHING AND HOSIERY COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company fixed for today stands adjourned to FRIDAY next the 6th January, 1922, at 4 p.m.
J. M. DALAL & CO., Agents.
25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
30th December, 1921.
R2391

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON and after the 1st January, 1922, our Office will be removed from 10, Forbes Street, to Graham's Building, 3rd Floor, Parsi Bazaar Street.
Dec. 29th, 1921.
SYMINGTON-COX & CO., LTD.
C11749

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st January, 1922, our Office premises will be REMOVED to EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, Medows Street.
FORD, RHODES & PARKS, Chartered Accountants.
C 11761

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st January, 1922, the Office premises of the MOTOR TRADE ASSOCIATION (Western India) will be REMOVED to EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, Medows Street.
FORD, RHODES & PARKS, Secretaries.
C11762

NOTICE.

FROM 1st January, 1922, the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, VICTORIA GARDEN, Bombay, will be open to the Public as follows:—
SUNDAY—Open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Bombay Time.)
From TUESDAY to SATURDAY, open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Bombay Time.)
The Museum will remain entirely CLOSED to the public on MONDAY.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
ERNEST R. FERN, Curator and Secretary, Victoria and Albert Museum.
Bombay, 31st December, 1921.
C11756

A RARE BOON TO CAPITALISTS.

THE SUKET DURBAR is prepared to giv lease of State mineral properties for a decade or two to really enterprising mining concerns on very liberal terms. I have geologically surveyed the State and have found coal, iron, pyrites, and Hydro-carbon products in abundance. Salt, antimony and other rare minerals have also been found. Means of communication are easy Pathankote 150 miles by motor road, Simla 80 miles. Experts are welcome to visit mineral areas. All applications should reach the undersigned by the end of January, 1922.
PROF. S. K. BANERJI.
Ph. D.Sc., F.I.A.Sc., F.I.A. Com., Dip. in Mining and Geology (London), etc., etc., Mining Engineer, Suket State, Punjab.
Dated, Suket, the 24th Dec. 1921.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made by RANCHHODDAS BHAVAN BOTWALA, of Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, the registered holder of Certificate No. 846 for 1,400 fully paid shares of Re. 10 each, numbered 2037954 to 2039353 in the above Corporation, for the issue of a duplicate Share Certificate on the ground, that the above Mentioned Original Share Certificate has been LOST. Any person in possession of such lost Certificate is requested to communicate with the SECRETARY within 30 days from this date.
Burma Corporation, Ltd.,
T. E. DIXON SMITH, Secretary.
22nd December, 1921.
C11750

MACHINERY FOR SALE

110 LOOMS of Henry Livesey's make, 1914 loose reed. 10 of 40" and 100 of 36" reed space with individual electric Motor drive. Motors by Siemens Bros. of 6 B. H. P. each and 220 Volts. These looms are also capable of being turned into ordinary mechanical drive.
50 LOOMS 36" drop-box same in all respects as above.
Also 50 spare electric Motors for individual loom drive, same type as above.
The following weaving preparatory machines are also available with shafting, etc. complete:—
1 Grey WINDING FRAME, 200 spindles.
2 DRUM WINDERS, 29 drums each.
1 CHEESE WINDER, of 60 drums.
1 PIRN WINDER of 120 spindles.
4 WARPING FRAMES.
2 SIZING MACHINES.
Also one latest Open Type Finishing and Chasing 10 Bowl CALENDER by Mather and Platt.
For further particulars apply to the TATA MILLS, LD., Navsari Buildings, Bombay.
C11748

LOST SHARES

LOST SHARES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 4614 and 4615 for two shares in The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., and standing in the name of Mr. CHHAGANLAL MUGATLAL MUNSHI, have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified within 14 days' time at the Registered Office of the Company, 143, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise Duplicate Certificates will be issued to the said owner.
S. K. BANERJEE, Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client N. VALLABHJI has contracted to purchase from CHARLES SUBSTEN DESOUZA, the property hereunder described. All persons who may have claim on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, gift, lien, inheritance, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office No. 2 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with a chawl, messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Parbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 478 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. A/3652, New Survey No. 1A/1743 and in the Books of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2854 (3) and Street No. 3198 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by public street, on or towards the West by the property of John J. DeKiny, on or towards the North by the property of John J. DeKiny and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor.
Dated this 30th day of December, 1921.
SHUMS A. TYABJI, Purchaser's Attorney.
C11760

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SAFIABOO, formerly widow of Tyebalii Jafferbhoy and now wife of Mahomedbhoy Abdoolali Patheria has contracted with our client Mr. DAWOODBHOY ESSAJI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Syed Mukri Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1144(2) and Street Nos. 131 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 868, 869, New No. 6609, Old Survey Nos. 13, 14 and New Survey No. 2/2479 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by Sayed Mukri Street, on or towards the West by the property of Fazalbhoy Heptula and others, on or towards the North by the property of Keshavji Jadowji and on or towards the South by the property known as Saleji Building and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and the tenants.
Dated this 30th day of December, 1921.
G. H. RELE, for Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal, Purchasers' Attorneys.
C11763

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDBHOY ABDOOLALI PATHERIA and ESSUFALLY EBRAHIM MOOCHHALA, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement bearing date the 12th day of July, 1881, have contracted with our client, Mr. DAWOODBHAI ESSAJI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sat Tad or Doongry Cooly Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 97 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1144(1) and Street Nos. 127, 129 and 14-16 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 106, New No. 6608, Old Survey Nos. 13/14 and New Survey No. 1/2479 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say on or towards the East by the property of Safiaboo wife of Mahomedbhoy Abdulali Patheria on or towards the West by Sat Tad or Doongry Cooly Street on or towards the North by the property of Keshavji Jadowji and on or towards the South by the property of Kurpal Manek and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.
Dated this 30th day of December, 1921.
G. H. RELE, for Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga & Girdharlal, Purchasers' Attorneys.
C11764

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE BY AUCTION ON 4-1-1922

4 Rope Pulleys of 4 to 5 grooves and of 51 ins. to 83 ins. dia.
6 Crank wheels 62 ins. to 68 ins. dia. and 56 to 78 Teeth.
8 Card Cylinders 36 ins. dia.
3 Willow cylinders.
4 C. I. Wall brackets, etc.

Those who wish to purchase the above should see THE MANAGER, SHOLAPUR SPG. AND WVG. CO., LTD., Sholapur, on the above date.
C11745

AMUSEMENTS.

THE FOURTH WEEK!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers Present To-Night and this week
FURTHER 3 EPISODES
of the Warner Brothers powerful Serial
"THE TIGER BAND"
"THE TIGER BAND"
"THE TIGER BAND"
Featuring the dare-devil Star
HELEN HOLMES
HELEN HOLMES
HELEN HOLMES
Exciting events now take place in for angeles. Helen's friend is on the point of revealing to her who the masked man is, when he is shot dead!
Fresh 3 Episode 5 Parts—6000 feet this week
EPISODE 10
"TRAPPED"
EPISODE 11
"THE INFORMER"
EPISODE 12
"THE DEATH HAZARD"
See the hair raising adventures of the heroine in chinatown see the nefarious plot of the Leader of
"The Tiger Band"
to transport Helen to china and how she failed it!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers are proud to note that the serial has won the approval of the Cinema loving public.
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME
Five Shows To-day at: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

For the Merry New-year
A Specially Selected Equity Photo-drama
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers night and this Week a superb drama
STRAIGHT FROM
STRAIGHT FROM
STRAIGHT FROM
(6 Reels 6,000 feet)
Featuring the popular winsome star
CLARA KIMBALL
CLARA KIMBALL
CLARA KIMBALL
She was not particularly with her vain and frivoteous la in her millinary business, straight in her morals—although
"STRAIGHT FROM
Both the Uncle and Nephew fall with her at first sight—both suit fervently and feverishly many amusing and exciting how she discovers the one to be and the other pure gold;
"STRAIGHT FROM
The Story is written by Sa the same who had written "W Your Wife?"—an ultra mo smart throbbing presentation talent, with the most bewitchi ful, wonderously gowned, accomplished star on the scree
CLARA KIMBALL
The Programme incl Comedy "Roma Eddie Lyons and Lee
WEST-EN

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF CIGARETTE FACTORY AT BANDRA.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 9th January sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Hill Road Bandra in the compound of Mr. Balkrishna Vasoodev's Bungalow by order of the concerned the following:—

Cigarette making machines 3 with automatic tobacco feeder, including complete outfit for the manufacture of cigarettes, with usual accessories (German made C 15 patent).

1 tobacco knife grinding machine.

1 tobacco cutting machine.

1 Ruston Procter oil engine 7 H P in good working order.

Other miscellaneous articles pertaining to the factory, namely, spare parts of machines, tools, cardboards, tins, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 31st December, 1921.

MESSRS. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.

Medows Street, Fort, opposite the new Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE OF "GOLD CUP" RACE HORSE.

Under instructions and by order of Seth Hamood Tookmachi and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kadoori Ibrahim Hileh an insolvent and with the consent of the Official assignee Bombay for the above Insolvent Messrs. MODY and CO., Auctioneers, will on SATURDAY the 31st instant at 10 a.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Morland Road near Byculla Club in the stable of Seth Ebrahim in Kadam the following:—

"Gold Cup" Race Horse.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Dec. 31, 1921.

MOTORISTS!

C-CLEER

Evenly sheds Rain, Steam, Snow and Moisture from Glass and Mica

Largely used by Automobilists Motormen, Engineers and Pilots. . . . . .

Excellent for eyeglasses and Goggles

DIRECTIONS

Apply a small quantity with rag or waste on both sides of the wind Glass, while preparation is still soft rub up and down the glass, lightly, then wipe of clear so that no trace of same is visible. This may be applied to either wet or dry glass.

Sold in 2 oz tins

Price Re 1-0-0 a tin

EMPIRE

AUTOMOBILES,

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: AUTOWORKS BOMBAY.

Telephone No- 2475,

Tele No. 4195 Tele. add. Kopti Co. Bombay.

M. M. KOPTI AND CO.

MARBLE & TANDUR POLISHED
MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
Customs House, Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

Liverpool, 28th Dec. 1921.

		Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,360
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" Sales of East Indian		—
" Imports		59

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian P. G. F. Spot		21 71
Yabos		21 25
New York, 11 a.m.	Jan. / March	9 04 / 19 00
(As shown in Liverpool at closing time.)	May / Jan.	18 52 / 18 14
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	19 85

OPENING RISE AND PRICES;

Liverpool, 28th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
January	11 31
February	11 23
March	11 22
April	11 07
May	10 95
June	10 65

CLOSING PRICES;

Liverpool, 28th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
December	11 24
January	11 22
February	11 23
March	11 21
April	11 15
May	11 13
June	11 04
July	10 98
August	10 85
September	10 69
October	10 42
November	10 32

Tone:—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON;

Liverpool, 18th Dec. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	20 25
June	20 35
February	20 50
March	20 70
April	20 85
May	21 00
June	21 05
July	21 15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 28th Dec 1921.

U. S. Bengal, Good		7 50
" " Fully Good		8 00
" " Fine		8 50
No. 1 Oconara, Good		8 65
" " Fully Good		9 15
" " Fine		9 65
U. S. Broach, Good		9 55
" " Fully Good		10 05
" " Fine		10 55
U. S. Scinde, Good		7 40
" " Fully Good		7 90
" " Fine		8 40

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, 28th Dec. 1921.

Total in Sight	6,462,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	249,000
East Indian " "	127,000
American " "	4,664,000
Other " "	324,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 28th Dec. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	59,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " Continent	13,000
Futures at New York Jan.	18 81
" " " Mar.	18 74
" " " May	18 31
" " " July	17 87
Spot Cotton at New York	19 05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 75
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 95
" " " May	17 65
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 5/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 28th Dec. 1921.

	Months.	To-day's Prices
Futures at New York	Jan.	18 81
	Mar.	18 75
	May	18 31
	July	17 80

Liverpool, 19th Dec. 1921.

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	11 27
	Mar.	11 22
	May	11 10
	July	10 91

London, 19th Dec. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 1/16 Firm
Bar Gold	4/16/0 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	38 1/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 28th Dec. 1921.

Rates 3 %	54 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/2
" 2 months hence	34 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver	Quiet.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c; since 3rd ult.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Dec. 30.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 520 and after touching Rs. 523 declined to Rs. 513. It then again advanced to Rs. 519½ the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 519½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 524. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 522 and closed at Rs. 520. Fine M. G. Oomra Dec.-Janury opened at Rs. 466 and dropped to Rs. 458 again going upto Rs. 463 the rate being Rs. 465 at 3 p.m. White March opened at Rs. 456 went up to Rs. 460½ the rate at 3 p.m. was Rs. 460 F. G. M. G. Bengal January was Rs 339 and March Rs. 351 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a fair demand for Oomra descriptions from Bull manipulators, and a little demand for Khandesh from Japan. Shippers our markets are closed till 2nd January 22. No reports will be issued.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 30th Dec 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	520
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	349
Do. March	351
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	463
Do. March	457

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 30th Dec 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	521
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	348
Do. March	352
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	465
Do. March	464

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Dec. 1921.

Cotton	21536 Bs.
Wheat	39768 Cwt
Linseed	209 "
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	6754 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	9313 "
Castorseed	99 "
Rice	4085 "
Myrabollams	1744 "
Cottonseed	13827 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2092 "
Jowar	551 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	833 "
Bajra	5088 "
Coal	2,258 Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Dec. 30.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 2713-0
Bars Gold forward 27-11-6.
Bars silver ready 89-8-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 89-8-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 89-0-0.

EXCANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 31/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 5/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/16.
Tone of Exchange Steady.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 244.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 364.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 354.
On Japan Bank's selling TT Rs. 171.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 164.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 198.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 267.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 176.
On New York Bank's selling D D 360.
London Gold ready sh. 98.
London silver ready d. 35-2.
London silver forward d. 35-6.
Tone of silver Steady Market, India bought

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.20.
French Exchange Mrks. 52.40.
Italian Exchange 96.30.
Swiss Exchange 21.50.
Belgium Exchange 54.90.
German Exchange Mrks. 770.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69.

FINANCE.

Money market is firm, with good inquiry chiefly on account of the end of the year. Call money rate is about 4 per cent and the Bank rate has been pushed up to 7 per cent although the Bank balance is down by about Rs. 62 Lakhs. The rate for short term deposits is between 4½ per cent and 5½ per cent. The Government have raised the rate for six months treasuries to yeild a little over 5 per cent. The condition of the market is extremely difficult at the moment, and the big Banks are very cautious lenders.

Exchange was firm with good sellers both for ready and forward delivery. A fairly large amount of Yen Bills were placed this week, as a result of the big sales of cotton made by the bull syndicates to the Japanese and other houses at remunerative rates Calcutta also reports about some bills showing chiefly for tea-exports although jute export is still on a small scale. The tone of the market is firm, as he inquiry for remittance is still small.

Gold dropped to Rs. 27/7, but soon recovered to Rs. 27/12 and closes at Rs. 27/13. Firmer Sterling is responsible for the steady decline in the value of the metal, but the demand is good at about 16,000 tolas a day and the stock is berely four lakhs tolas.

Silver has dropped to Rs. 89 owing to bulls unloading. London rates are easier as the continent is a good seller, and India rates to be the only buyer in the market. The off-take has certainly improved to about 120 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 3200 bars.

The Shanghai-London rate is 3/6 per tael, Hongkong-London rate is 2/7 1/4 per dollar and Japan-London 2/3 1/4 per yen.

SHARES.

The market was closed and reopens on the 3rd January. There is a general belief that the rates will be firmer on account of the improved condition of affairs in the cotton market. The cloth market is still dull with small inquiry. Yarns are also dull, there being no inquiry from China. The main support is likely to come from the bull syndicates who have such large holdings in various cotton mill shares. Money is in strong demand, hence it remains to be seen how long the "bull coterie" can control the speculative group of shares.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1410, India 120, Central 37/8, Tata Bank 21/12, Eastern 62

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2825, Alliance 365, Apollo 107/8, By. Cotton 1290 xd. By. Dyeing 1630, Bradbury 1170, Century 1020, Cent. India 4865, Colaba Land 2600, Coorla 3200 xd., Crescent 607/8, Currimbhoy 1687/8, David 1557/8, Edw. Sassoon 675, Fazulbhoy 1560, Finlay 1830, Gokak 252/8, Ind. Bleaching 227/8, Jamshed Mfg 575, Kastoorchand 1345, Kohinoor 3199 Mathuradas 1100, Meyer Sassoon 410, Morarji 7500, New Great 1050, New City 890, Pabani 1055, Pearls 1182/8, Phoenix 1160, Premier 255, Planet 335 xd., Shapurji 417/8, Simplex 925, Standard 2700, Swan 1470, Swadeshi 4780, Tata Mill 1615.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 757/8, Bo Burma 480, B. Burma N. I. 125 pr., Bt. Burma pet 12/4, B. Tramway 131/4, 131/4, B. Flour 1615, B. Steam 265 xd. Bundi cement 42, Ind. cement 317/8, Katni Ord 275, Katni Defd. 1410, New India Insur. 20, Tata Iron Ord. 75, Tata Iron Defd. 230, Tata Iron N. Ord. 65, Tata Iron N. Defd. 195, Tata Hydro 800 xd., Tata Oil 80 and Scindia Steam 8.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 30th December, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.40in of rain and skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the division. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and Multan and in defect at Ambala. Day temperature is considerably below normal in the north and southwest but is higher than usual at Hissar; night temperature is above the average at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal or slightly higher than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and southwest Rajputana and in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature is above normal at Bikaner and Kotah but below it at Jacobabad. Night temperature is higher than usual at most stations.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bhuj and Dwarka and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is higher than usual at Indore; night temperature is above normal at Dwarka and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Jubbulpore and Sangor.

The Konkan.—Skies are mostly clear and at Karwar humidity is in excess. Day temperature is higher than usual at Ratnagiri and Karwar; night temperature is above normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual in the north of the division.

General Remarks.—Disturbed conditions in the neighbourhood of Ceylon have moved north-westwards to Malabar and have given nearly general rain in southeast Madras and in south Malabar. Trichinopoly reports 1.26in. The disturbance from the west has entered the Punjab and a depression lies this morning over the central and southwestern districts of that province. It has given 0.31in. of rain at Quetta and 1.40in at Rawalpindi. The sea is moderate at Colombo and on the south Madras coast and is slight on the south Malabar coast.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain is likely in southeast Madras and an extension in Malabar. A few falls of rain are also probable in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th December 1921.

The depression to the east of Ceylon yesterday has passed over the island and lies this morning to the west of Colombo. It has caused large increase of rain in south Madras. The western disturbance is more marked and is giving rain and snow along the Northwest in Kashmir, the Northwest Frontier Province, Frontier and in Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in southeast Madras and local and northeast Baluchistan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Sonamarg a half inch; Parachinar three-quarters; Quetta. Chaman a quarter; Pamban eight; Tinnevelly one; Kodaikanal, Madura, Cuddalore one and a half.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
Thu. —	5th Jan. —	h. m. m 3 4 / 3 47a	ft. in. 26 6 / 24 1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
Thu. —	5th Jan. —	h. m. m 9 46 / 9 12a	ft. in. 19 5 / 20 1

KERALA PROVINCIAL CONGRESS RELIEF FUND.

ACKNOWLELGMENTS.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 75,974-15-2; G. V. Suba Rao Rajmahundry Rs. 2; P. Ramanakan, Saidapo Rs. 9-4; C. S. Ranganakan, Calicut Rs. 51; Manager Samadessi' Trivandra Rs. 41-4; Sind Provincial Congress Committee Rs. 1,000; S. S. Sastree, Coonoor, Rs. 2; P. N. C. Sarma Poona Rs. 5; Beharilal, Calicut Rs. 35; S. Ellore Rs. 1; D. P. Karmarkar, Calcutta Rs. 65; Mahamod Schamad Kasarked Rs. 40; A. N. Bharadwaja Anjer Karachi Rs. 1; K. V. Natarajan, Lahore Rs. 5; P. Karanakara Menon, Quilon Rs. 10; A. Sympathiser Ambasamudram Rs. 5; A. Govindan Nair, Mymiya Rs. 50; Girgaum D. Congress Committee Rs. 1,500; S. Charitram, Baroda Rs 5; Bheemandas Shikharpar Rs. 2-8; P. D. Ashar & Co., Tirupur Rs. 19-6-0; K. G. Venkatachalam, Madras Rs. 12-8; Through P. K. Madhava Menon Carey Island Rs. 117-4-9; R. Sheshagiri Kumbakonam Rs. 16 Hanumantha Rao, Rajmahundry Rs. 16-15; A. Krishna Pillay, Kossaarakara Rs. 4; A. C. Desai Jamnagar Rs. 5; N. P. Narayan Iyer, Calcutta Rs. 12-3; Durgadas Chopra, Rawalpindi Rs. 5; Through G. S. Ramaseshan, Jamshedpur Rs. 50; Ram Rallhanall Pasthi, Gangapur's Rs. 2; B. Pattabhai Sila Ramaiah, Machilipatam Rs. 40-8; T. K. K. Murthi, Calcutta Rs. 32-8, Total Rs. 79,122-3-11.

K. P. KESAVA MENON.
Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee Chalapuram.
Calicut, 23-12-21.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30.

S S Warturm, Cartines, Dundie.
S S Katoria, Mills, Colombo.
S S Vasna, Hutchings, Busreh.
S S Harlington Carpenter Southampton.
S S Hatkhola, Prince, Java.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Warora, Adie, Busreh.
S S Trelyon, Beal, Delagoabay.
S S Malwa, Thomson, Australia.
S S Ttroma Malett, Australia.
S S Seapool, Rodam, Australia.
S S Tenere, Quarantotto, Trieste.
S S Tiroozi, Beathie, Jeddah.
S S Satartia, Greetes, Ne York.
S S Ceylon, Anderson, Genoa, etc.
S S Plassy, Clarke, London.
S S Othello, Proctor, Hull.
S S Khyber, Pickney, Calcutta.

The following vessels bega nto load yesterday:—

Steamer Malwa, for Australia.
Steamer Ferara for Mahomerah.
Steamer Scindia for Liverpool.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 21.

S S Plassey for London:—10 bales lamb skin, B B R Ramnarain and Sons.

S S China for London:—378 cwt. kismiss, H. Jaffarjhoy.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—37 bales wool, C. Ramsurup; 11 bales wool, C. Chagamma, 15 bales kismiss, D. Koonganmal, 10 bales kismiss, V. Gomarsey; 20 cwts casein, J. Gonsalves; 103 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co., 5 bales wool, H. R. M. Jaitha and Sons, 31 bales wool, S. Gambhirsand, 2285 bags groundnut cake, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

S S Evanzo for Naples.—450 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—141 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co.

S S Evanzo for Naples:—450 bales cotton, S. Spinner and Co.

S S Wartum for Antwerp:—1500 tons, manganese ore, King, King and Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—2030 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Sharistan for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Sharistan for Antwerp:—1000 cwt. castor seed Ralli Bros

S S Gleneden for Venice:—100 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

S S Wartum for Antwerp:—990 bales cotton, Wardlman Bros.

S S Meyer and Co.

S S Dunslaw and Antwerp:—250 tons, manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

S S Emlynian for Dunkirk:—75 bales cotton, F. P. Campbell and Co.

S S Emlynian for Portsaid (for orders) 60000 cwt cotton sed, Ralli Bros.

S S Kanga Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Tdg. Co. 500 bales cotton, Nissin Cottom Tdg. Co. 300 bales cotton, C. K. Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Hongkong:—1530 cwt. onions, H. E. Dadachanji and Co.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong:—2 bdles wool carpets, C. R. Morarji and Co. 100 cwt. butter Parisian Dairy.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, O. M. Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Osaka:—600 bales cotton, T .M. Kaisha.

S S Indo Mari for Yokohama:—900 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Yokkaichi:—550 bales cotton, T. M. Kaisha.

S S Ttaura for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton. Y. K. Kaisha.

Y. K. Kaisha; 600 cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

S S Kaga Maru for Na Gasaki:—300 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha.

S S Kaga Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton, G. K. Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, N. W. K. Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Yokkaichi:—26 bales cotton, N. W. K. Kaisha.

S S Indus Maru for Osaka:—2000 bales cotton, N. W. K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

30 Dec. 1921.

S S Benares from Hamburg. Agents W. and Graham and Co:—250 bbles cement, 20 casks chemicals, 21 cases chemicals, 80 barels chlorate of potash, 3 kegs soda, 100 drum calcium carbide, 45 drums calcium carbide, 45 drums zinc chloride, 8 casks zinc chloride, 323 drums bleaching powder 470 drums magnesium chloride, 100 casks alum of potash lamps, 25 cases clocks, 100 cases aloes, 2 cases drugs, 11 pkgs drugs, 18 D. bag jalap roots, 98 bdles aniline colours, 62 cases aniline colours, 110 cases glass bangles 14 cases bottles, 372 cases glass ware, 4 cases glass beads, 7 cases lamp parts, 1 case ivory, 720 cases beer, 35 cases spirits, 1255 cases matches in zinc 132 cases sulphur match, 25 cases safety matches, 130 bdles yellow metal, 100 bdles copper sheets, 32 cases copper wire, 155 cases wire nails, 22 cases German-silver, 1 case geranium oil 1 cask colour 3 cases Chinese blue, 910 bales paper, 64 bales print paper, 19 bales wall paper 1 parcel paper, 14 cases perfumery 3 cases cottons, 7 cases cotton laces, 6 cases cotton goods, 9 bales canvas, 1 cases canvas, 7 cases woolen goods.

Karmarkar and Kurne beat Sarnaik and Bhosle 6-3, 6-3; Rao and Dandekar beat S. M. Joshi and and Natu 6-2, 6-4; Godbole and P. H. Barve beat V. O. Heblikar and Ranade; Deodhar beat Natu 6-1, 7-5; Jathar beat V. H. Barve 6-0, 7-5; P. H. Barve beat Karmarkar 6-0 6-3; Capt. Venugopal and Pardeshi draw: Bhusari and Despande one set all.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers and intending subscribers are requested to observe the following instructions strictly and carefully if they desire their cases to be attended to at once.

While remitting money please write your name and address legibly on the money order coupon and quote your ledger No, if an old subscriber, or write "NEW" if a new subscriber.

The period for which the subscription is meant should be mentioned.

These simple instructions would obviate much delay which is generally caused by subscribers SIGNING their names only.

It is desired that they should WRITE their full name and address on the coupon and preferably instruct us also at the same time about the remittance by a separate post card addressed to

S. K. BANERJEE,
Genl. Manager,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

Shirts (neglige Soft) .. Rs. 1 8 per doz.
" (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. .. " 3 " "
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Re INCOME-TAX AND SUPER TAX
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at 54, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS
Nagindas & Maneklal
Public Accountants and Auditors.
30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street,
Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 2560.

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IS OUR
SPECIALITY.
GLAUBER SALT
EPSOM SALT
ANILINE SALT
Chlorides of Zinc and Magnesium soft-Soaps Sodium-Sulphides. Caustic Soda Bleaching Powder; and Tannery Chemicals.
Write to
Pragji Dharamsee & Co.,
96 Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Telegram: Sulpher. Telephone: 3059.

Telegrams:—Chemicolor, Bombay. Telephone 3642 & 2331, Bombay
K. H. KABBUR & CO.
(K. H. KABBUR)
Colours Chemicals—Millstores
56, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
also at
LONDON—ALEXANDRIA—PARIS—MILAN.
MADRAS—CALCUTTA—DELHI—MADURA, etc.
Aniline, Alizarinearine, Indanthrine and Anglo-Colours, also heavy Chemicals Dyeing, Printing, Leather, paper and other works.
The following Consignments just received:—
SULPHUR BLACK
CONGORED
RHODAMINE
ORANGE II
DIRECT YELLOW
Indanthrine BLUE RS (double parts)
Indanthrine BLUE G. C. D. (Single and coudle paste)
Indanthrine YELLOW G. T.
Indanthrine Red VIOLET RRN
ALGOL-RED, BLUE PINK, etc.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements

SUNDAY, January 1.
First after Christmas.

MONDAY, January 2.
Banks closed.

TUESDAY, January 3.
The Extra Ordinary General Meeting of Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 5 p.m. (S. T.), 67 Apollo Street, Fort.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Rate for state telegram to Bahrein and Lingah in Persian Gulf will be ten annas per word.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI DEVI.

The well known Gurkha lady, Shrimati Savitri Devi, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day by Gujarat mail and will stay at the house of Mr. B. N. Mehtsuri of Mandavi District Congress Committee at Mandavi Doongari Street, Bombay.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

The annual sports and New Year's Treat will take place in the Gloria Church Compound, Byculla, to-morrow at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Senhor A. P. J. Fernandes, Acting Consul-General for Portugal will preside.

E. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of Managing Committee of E Ward District Congress Committee will be held on the 4th January 1922 at Mr. V. A. Desai's office 72 Apollo Street at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

1st January, 1922 Sunday. (Feast of the Circumcision.)

7 a.m. Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m. Matins.
8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral—Lloyd Ed.

Hymns—70, 74, 323, 292.
5-30 p.m. Children's Service.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford Bd.
Hymns—70, 165, 62, 74.
Collections for—
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 6-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (C. M. S.), GIRGAUM.

New Year Day, 1st. (January 1922.)
Clergy:—English—The Rev. H. J. Lane Smith M.A.
Marathi—The Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A.
English Services:—8-00 a.m. Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.
Collections for Church expenses and poor.
Marathi service:—9-15 a.m.

MUSICAL CONCERT BY MASTER MANHAR BARVE

Master Manhar Barve, the Indian musical prodigy of nine years of age who has already become familiar to the music-lovers of Bombay by displaying his masterly hand at almost every known musical instrument, is again going to give three more concerts at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall on the 1st, 7th and 8th of January at 5-30 p.m. each day. The Bombay public would do well not to miss this opportunity of witnessing the performances of the prodigy this time.

MR. GOVINDJI VASANJI

We are informed that Mr. Govindji Vasanji's mother apprehending that her son's health in the jail was far from satisfactory applied yesterday to the Jail Superintendent requesting him to allow Mr. Govindji's family doctor to examine and treat him in the jail to which she received the following laconic reply:—

With reference to her petition Bai Sakerbai is informed that her request cannot be granted.

(Sd.) (Illegible).
SUPERINTENDENT.

THE BAHAI MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Second All-India Bahai Convention three public lectures were delivered yesterday at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. V. G. Bhandarker, presiding.

In the first lecture Mr. N. R. Vakil, addressed the gathering on "The 12 Basic principles of the Bahai movement." In the second Syed Mustafa addressed on "Oneness of Mankind," while in the third Mr. A. Rangaswamy Ayer addressed a very interesting discourse on "Unity of the East and West through the Bahai Teachings."

MR. N. R. VAKIL.

Mr. Vakil emphasised that there should be oneness of humanity in the world. What they wanted in the present age was not nationality but internationality. The second teaching of Baha Ollah was investigation of truth. People were inclined usually to view things from certain personal prejudices. He advised the audience to view everything without any prejudice. He then dwelt on other teachings of Baha Ollah, viz., foundation of all religions, equality between men and women and universal language at length and said that owing to these universal principles of Baha Ollah the economic problems of the world were solved. That the League of Nations was an echo of the Parliament of the world to come.

SYED MUSTAFA.

Syed Mustafa in his address said that it was the teaching of Baha Ollah to the world of men, "Ye are all leaves of one tree and the fruits of one arbor." That is the world was like a tree and nations or people like branches or limbs thereof. In other religious books the world of humanity has been divided into two parts—one part called "The pure tree" and the other "evil tree." One half of the people were looked upon as religious and the other half irreligious or infidel. One half were consigned to the mercy of God and the other half to his wrath. He said the teachings of Baha Ollah had proclaimed oneness of humanity and submerged all mankind to the sea of divine generosity.

The Convention, then adjourned till to-day.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

A CHANGE OF COMPANY

At the Excelsior Theatre to-night there is another change of company, for the Bandman Comedy Company yesterday wound up its short season and to-night the Bandman Opera Company begins a season which all will join in hoping will be a more lengthy one.

The Opera Company has included in its repertoire a number of new productions one of which has been selected for its opening performance "His Little Widows" had a most successful run at the Garrick Theatre in London. The week's arrangements will be found advertised elsewhere, and attention may be specially directed to the presentation at the end of the week of "Sybil," one of the best of many musical comedies put on at Daly's Theatre.

THE MADAN CINEMAS.

Except at the Excelsior the Madan cinemas are pursuing the same policy of a daily change of programme during the first week of the new year as in the last week of the old year. The film which is being presented at the Excelsior is a mystery drama. It is a film with an amazing climax—truly American in its conception.

At the Empire and Empress some of the last films in the Madan library are being exhibited. The arrangements for the two theatres are as follow:—

EMPIRE.

December 31:—Mark Sunnet's £100,000 Racing Play, "Mickey,", featuring Mabel Normand.

Sunday January 1, Chapplin's Great performance, Burlesque on "Carmen," an Essentially Chaplin comedy in 4 Reels.

Monday, January 2, Marie Corelli's most popular novel, "The Sorrows of Satan," Featuring Miss Gladys Cooper.

Tuesday, January 3, "Intolerance" (Part a tale of Human Heart and its progress down the vistas of time, love's struggles throughout the ages.

Wednesday, January 4, "Intolerance" (Part II).

Thursday, January 5, daring of the screen, Mary Pickford, in "Amarilly of the Clothesline Alley".

Friday January, 6, "The Better Ole".

EMPRESS.

Saturday December 21st An all Chaplin programme.

Sunday, January 1, spectacle of unusual splendour and heart-interest, "Dhruva Charitra" the great devotional story of Hindu Life and aspiration.

Monday, January 2, Adapted from Mrs. Henry Wood's famous novel, "East Lynne," featuring Miss Blanche Forsythe.

Tuesday, January 3, "The Five Nights".

Wednesday, January 4, "A Modern Lorelie" or "The Storm Maiden."

Thursday, January 5, the great picture episode, Betty Lee in million dollar spectacular extravaganza, "The Triumph of Venus."

Friday, January 6, D. W. Griffith's latest production "The Idol Dancer," described as the most beautiful production of recent years.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The Imperial Cinema is presenting from to-day six reels of photodramatic sensational stage play "The Riddle Woman?"—Pathe production. The story concerns three women who were among the victims of a male vamp in which Geraldine Farror portrays a woman who could do anything spare no one in her mad, selfish worship of her husband, yet could she sacrifice a motherless young girl to the passions of a man she knew to be a rake.—a viper who won the confidence of women with a love he did not feel. Could she buy her freedom from the power of this Villain at the cost of the girl's innocence? Do you know what she did? If you are a man, do you know what a woman in such a position would do? If you are a woman, do you know? Woman the riddle of the ages is equally a riddle to herself. Included in the programme is a Pathe Gazette.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present tonight and this weeks at the Globe Cinema further three episodes (10-11 and 12) of the Warner Brothers Serial "The Tiger Band" featuring Helen Holms. The various adventures of the heroine and her escapades are very exciting and interesting. The hero (Dr. Jim Young) is mistaken for the Masked Man, and is about to swing on the nearest tree, when by a series of thrilling incidents he is saved just in the nick of time.

WEST-END CINEMA.

"Straight from Paris" (6 Reels—6000 feet), will be screened this week. The plot is very interesting, and the climax is reached when both the uncle and the nephew fall in love with the heroine. Miss Young wears some of the latest fashion Parisian gowns that set off her natural charms admirably.

INDIAN AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

To-day at 3-30 p.m. and on Monday at the same hour the Sri Krishna Manohara Sabha (the Madrassi Amateur Dramatic Society) will stage "Vasanthika" and "Saranga-thara." Both pieces are deservedly popular while the ability of the Sabha to do full justice to them has been proved on many previous occasions. We anticipate a large attendance at both performances especially as the proceeds are to go to a deserving charity. The Baliwala Theatre on Grant Road near the Giant Wheel has been secured by the Sabha for the occasion and tickets may be obtained from Mr. R. R. Padmanabai Iyer, Madras Brahmin's Boarding House, Picket Road, Balbadevi and from Mr. M. S. Seetharam, Noble House, Parel. The prices of admission are low and in view of the excellence both of the plays and of the dramatic society that will produce them we could advise early booking.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD

RESULT OF THE POLL.

The adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, to receive the report of the scrutinizers of the Poll, on the resolution for the re-election of Directors and on the amendment for the election of Auditors and to declare the result of the Poll. Mr. Morattam Morarji presided.

At the last meeting of the shareholders two scrutineers, Messrs. Paruikar and Paymaster were appointed with regard to the amendment that "one firm of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company be appointed as Auditors of the Company on a remuneration of Rs. 2,000."

This amendment was declared lost and the original proposition that "Messrs. K. S. Ayer and Company and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company be appointed as the auditors of the Company on a remuneration of Rs. 2,000 each" was declared carried.

The resolution for the re-election of Directors was also declared lost and the original proposition that "Mr. Kilakchand Deschand and Hon. Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas be re-appointed as the Directors of the Company" was passed.

The meeting was, then, dissolved.

TO DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—
Zea 1
Fussy 2
Crushed Glass 3

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—
Cheechako 1
Black-Water 2
Atrocity 3

THE OLD YEAR PLATE.—
Nerissa 1
Miss Goodenough 2
Some Scribe 3

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—
Khaboor 1
Brindisi 2
Karikata 3

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—
Heir-at-Law 1
Roi Grison 2
My Patsey 3

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Division I.
Towfik 1
Gulmarg 2
Mohandis 3

THE PRONGS PLATE.—Division II.
Ayr Laddie 1
Yellow Silk 2
Ishallah 3

MAIDEN ARAB PONY PLATE.
Red Ruby 1
Small Diamond 2
Gay Peter 3

HORSES LEFT IN.

Saturday, 31st December, 1921.
First race starts at 2.15 p.m.

THE OLD YEAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Pine Tree 9/9; Like Magic 9/3; Meg Merrilies 9/2; The Count 9/2; Elderdown 8/13; Nerissa 8/12; Miss Goodenough 8/12; Some Scribe 8/9; Mexican Eagle 8/7; Pin Money 8/7; South Notts 8/3; Limehouse Lights 8/2; May Lass 7/8.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Cheechako 9/0; Atrocity 8/13; Piccolo 8/11; Mademoiselle Foch 8/11; Blackwater 8/9; Mossley 8/8; Dialect 8/8; Somali 8/7; Mimi 8/7; Cyanite 8/4; Summer's Joy 8/2.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs straight.

Silver Jug 9/6; Dorania 9/0; We Two 8/13; Mist 8/13; Caraway 8/10; Crushed Glass Zea 8/2; Viola 8/2; Sweet Adare 7/12; Fussy 7/6.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Archer 9/9; Footplate 9/6; Heir-at-Law 9/3; Roi Grison 8/12; Lemon 8/10; Elphene 8/5; My Patsey 7/13; O. C. Honeymoon 7/12; Final Proof 7/5; Substance 6/12.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Krushan 10/4; Khundil 9/6; Aniza 9/3; Khaboor 9/2; Resident 9/0; Union Jack 8/13; Ferry Boat 8/4; Karikata 8/3; Kitchener 8/1; Shahzada 7/13; Anxious 7/12; Waabil 7/9; Rose Hill 7/8; Dowlat 7/7; Brindisi 7/7; Peninsula 7/6; Kokab 7/4; Leopold 7/2.

THE MAIDEN ARAB PONY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (on the Round Course).

Clinker 9/4; Tartar 9/4; Towfik 9/4; Small Diamond 9/4; Jericho 9/4; Prince Charlie 9/4; Scipio 9/4; Lord Belmore 9/4; Hindoostan 9/0; Tantalus 9/0; Red Ruby 9/0; Silver 9/0; Fareek 8/10; Searcher 8/10; Gay Peter 8/10; Moderate 8/6; Radiff 8/6; Surhan 8/2; Assurance 8/6.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

Hero 9/7; Bahadorjung 9/7; Mohandis 9/5; Red Flower 9/5; Noowar 9/5; Master Malik 9/3; Tankard 9/3; Cummer 9/3; Towfik 8/13; Wadi 8/12; Happy Land 8/11; Gulmarg 8/8; Apollo 8/1.

THE PRONGS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1½ miles.

Ayr Laddie 9/7; Zainulmuluk 9/7; Romulus 9/3; Buttonwood 9/3; Archduke 9/3; King Palace 9/1; Limerick 8/13; Marmora 8/13; Dutchman 8/13; Doctor 8/8; Yellow Silk 7/12; Ishallah 7/12.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

THE HOLY PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 7 furlongs.

Silver Gift 9/0, Windsor Lady 9/0, Rathave 8/13, Black Jess 8/12, Spides Legs 8/12, Fast Simon 8/10, Lussker 8/0, Leading Girl 8/8, Rags 8/8, Glen Lussett 8/8, Irish Folly 8/7, Jazz Band 8/6, Everywhere 8/6, Torchlight 8/6, Strange Likeness 8/6 Argent 8/2.

THE HOLLY PLATE. (Div. III.I) Distance 7 furlongs.

San Fairy An 9/0, Golden Rule 8/13, Mignette, 8/12, Allen Daisy 8/12, Scarlet Berrill 8/9, Moon Flower 8/8, Grab 8/6, Hugh Roe 8/5, Niggs 8/3, Tipster 8/11, Tycoon 8/0, Nirvana 8/0, Bachelor Girl 7/10, Ethelwill 7/10, Mavbele 7/8, Wardenstown 7/2.

Silver Saint 12/0, Good Health 12/0, Ugly Gosling 11/6, Ancient and Modern 10/10, White Sapphire 10/7, Gavrelle 10/2 Quarterly 9/3, Lough Corrib 9/10.

THE DISTRICT PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile.

Ditty Scout 9/0, Hungary 8/10, Gold Reef 8/10, Poseidon 8/8, Idyl 8/6, Rosey Tread 8/6 Chauntress 8-4, Walhachin 8-4, Barsen 8/3 Curator 8/3, Roncevau— 801, Lwow 8/0, Reciprocity 7/9, Flotelle 7/8.

THE COOCH BEHAR CUP. Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Charlie's Smile 9/7, Unitoi 9/7, Brendan 9/3, Starshot 9/3, Leandros 9/0, Ridiculous 8/5, Misri Lal 8/1, Sole Bridge 8/1, Christmas Holiday 7/0, St Nathey 7/8, Place Royal 7/5, Couplet 7/5, Limton 7/5, Princess Ila 7/5.

THE ST. GEORGE'S PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Quite Dark 9/0, Little Trout 9/0, Red Quill 9/0, Cimmarron 9/0, Jack 9/0, Dovespring 8/7, St. Nathey 8/7 Happy Iela 8/7, Bridgend 8/7, Wedding Ring 8/7, Firpo 8/7, The Devil 8/7, Millmount 8/7, Quiver 7/10.

THE DISTRICT PLATE. (Div. II.)) Distance 1 mile.

Still Beter 9/7, Flying Foe 9/4, Ashbede 8/7, Firefay 8/3, Prime Boy 9/2, Maharani 8/7, Chert 7/12, King of Bees 9/0, Aughnaloy 8/6, Aplook 7/11 Ragazzo 9/0. The Ouralley 8/4, Reconnoista 7/11.

THE HOLLY PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 7 furlongs

Shruleen 9/0, Mim 8/6, Last Spot 8/4, Stepaside 8/10, Burma 8/6, Martin 8/2, Riddock 8/9, Troop Leader 8/5, Demon 8/2, Sherwood Belle 8/8, Wining Way 8/5, Summer's Hope 8/2, Fife 8/8, Spanish Chestnut 8/5, Leicester Square 8/0, Charmio 8/8 Livorno 8/5, Nautch Girl 8/8 Fine Times 8/4.

AFRICAN INDIAN SPORTING TEAM.

The Christopher South African Indian Sporting Contingent, a body of sportsmen, has been in Bombay the last 9 days, and the players are thus acclimatising themselves being all South African born Indians. They find the climate even at this time of the year rather hot but they are all keeping fit. They have come to India at the invitation of the Indian Olympic Association which has its headquarters at Poona. This venture is the first of its kind from Africa and the initiator of the scheme Mr. Albert Christopher, lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi in the last passive resistance struggle in South Africa, and the present Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, the chief Indian Political body in Natal has two points in view, namely, one is obvious that is, sport and all it stands for and another to bring about more intimate relations between the Motherland and her sons in South Africa, especialy those who are born and brought up there and who only know about India from what they read or hear about her.

The second batch of players are arriving by the s.s. "Kerapara" on the 2nd proximo and after that the fixtures of the Contingent will begin. The first match (Association Footfall) will take place in Bombay on or about the 5th or the 6th January. The party will be visiting all the important towns of India.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 11-20 a.m. Dec. 30.

The Lawn Tennis Championship Committee has sent letters to the holders of the All-England Championships giving them option during 1922 of standing out till the challenge round, or playing through from beginning. It is intimated that 1923 holders will have to do the latter.

NEW YEAR AND NEW THOUGHTS.

CHRIST & KHADI

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nearly twenty centuries have elapsed since Christ advised us to share our cloak with those who are without cloaks and this seed of fact which he sowed for the redemption of the world's poverty has undoubtedly taken on the path and has been trampled down. We are great Christian theorists without and ounce of Christian practice and are still callous to all human suffering. A few crumbs from our table, a few coppers from our pockets and a few useless discarded garments are all we give to the poor and are the only replies we offer to the Sermon on the Mount and to Him that shared with the poor, lived with the poor and died for the poor. We seem to have completely eliminated the poor from the world's calculations. A learned Doctor of Philosophy, an European Christian gentleman once told me that the poor are everywhere in the world and they are not so very essential to the progress of the world and all that we must endeavour to do is to seek every means to accelerate the world's progress by inventing better machinery, to render the earth more comfortable and more luxurious. This learned gentleman is a labour expert who was endeavouring to make labour the fit for better exploitation. He detested the introduction of Charka and said that it was getting back to primitive ways and that getting back was not getting ahead. Since then I hear that he is convinced that the Charka is the only weapon in India that can shatter capitalism. This gentleman wears 'khadi.'

We are Christians without imbibing the spirit of Christ, human beings without being humane. Humanity is Christianity. Let us drink more of Christ and His Spirit on New Year's Day, for the Sermon on the Mount is being repeated once more through non-Christians to our great shame.

The best way and the easiest way to share our coat, our bread and board with the poor is to wear khadi—hand-spoon and hand-woven khadi. When we wear khadi we do not inconvenience ourselves in any way but create work for the poor. The khadi industry by itself is one that successfully offers employment to the poorest and to many that are maimed or otherwise physically incapacitated for other industrial pursuits.

Indeed, many of us do not bother ourselves with either the political or economic aspect of the question, but our main question now seems to be "Would we look our best in khadi?" Indeed, for fashions we must patronize European firms. This is not a question of fashions but a question of religion. Christ in so many words commanded us to patronize the poor. Shall we worship Christ or fashions? Decide the question to-day make a new departure with new thoughts on New Years Day.—Yours, etc.

T. RUTHNAM.

Bombay, Dec. 30.

RAWALPINDI KHILAFAT OFFICE SEARCHED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

It is reported that Khilafat office of Rawalpindi was searched and taken possession of by police on 26th instant and Maulana Manzar Ahmed arrested for distributing pamphlets relating to Ulemas Fatwa.

(Continued from Column 6.)

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

BRISK ACTIVITIES.

OVER 130 MORE ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

After a few days' lull, activities of the Congress and Khilafat volunteers were again very brisk. A large number of volunteers were out carrying Charka and Khaddar asking shopkeepers not to deal in foreign goods and assuring people of the attainment of Swaraj next month. During the last two days more than 130 volunteers were arrested.

HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES IN INDIA.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec 30.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Humanitarian Leagues a public meeting was held yesterday in the grounds of Khadi Nagar in front of the Bombay Camp. In the unavoidable absence of His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Sarada Peeth, sriyut Ramashankar of Mokshasram presided at the meeting. Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavaty Honorary Secretary of the League, in proposing Mr. Ramashankar to the chair, gave an account of the origin and development of the League He specially mentioned the names of Messrs. Lallubhai Jhaveri and Labhshankar Lakhmidas, who had spared neither pains nor money to propagate useful knowledge about our duty towards sentient creatures of this world. Mr. Nanavaty also described the work done by him in collaboration with his colleagues by prevailing upon several municipalities to declare openly in favour of preventing the slaughter of milch and agricultural cattle within Municipal limits. The President of the League, Mr. Lallubhai Jhaveri, addressed the meeting. In his speech, which was noted for its appreciation of many facts of that complicate problem Mr. Lallubhai dwelt on the shortage of pure ghee and milk and the declining vitality of people, a bulk of whom were vegetarian. Almost until a few years ago there was abundance of milk and ghee in the country and they went far to sustain vitality of Indians, they formed essentials of life, but in recent years there was growing dearth and higher prices which did not secure for them purity or adequacy of supply. Mr. Lallubhai then emphasised the evil effects of flesh eating and drink and appealed to all to discourage these deleterious habits.

Mr. Nanavaty paid a glowing tribute to the services of Mr. B. G. Horniman, towards the advancement of humanitarianism.

GERMAN MINISTERS COMING TO LONDON.

VISIT NOT OFFICIAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

Paris.—Dr. Rathenau and Herr Fischer have left Berlin for Paris, it is reported on the invitation of authoritative British quarters, although their visit is unofficial.

CHANGED MOOD OF RUSSIA.

OFFER OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSO-ASIATIC CONSOLIDATED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

One indication of the changed mood of Russia is an offer from Moscow to resume negotiations which were broken off with the Russo-Asiatic Consolidates for the return of the latter's immense properties. (It was reported on October 12th that protracted negotiations between the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated and the Soviet Government for the return of the Company's properties had failed. The Company's chairman, Mr. Leslie Urquhart wrote to M. Krassin showing the impossibility of dealing with the Soviet.).

IMPROVEMENT IN RUSSIAN SHARES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

General improvement is registered by the Stock Exchange in Russian shares following the official announcement that the Soviet Government has approached the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated requesting resumption of negotiations for the return of the company's properties.

OFFER OF LOAN TO GREECE

EMBARGO RAISED BY BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 11-20 a.m. Dec. 30.

It is reported that the Government has raised the financial embargo upon Greece and has authorised the Greek Government to apply to the British banks for a loan not exceeding fifteen millions sterling on the condition that the proceeds are expended in Britain, the Government has also pronounced the lien on the Greek assests in connexion with the former loans.

FRENCH DEMAND FOR SUBMARINES.

MR. BALFOUR SPEAKS OUT.

"MENACE TO BRITISH SECURITY."

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

Washington.—Despite M. Sarraut's assurance that the French demands were based on the conception of the true needs of France and her colonies, succeeding speakers did not conceal their dissatisfaction therewith.

Mr. Balfour declared that an inferior military power with more ships could never seriously imperil a superior military power, but on the other hand, with the largest submarine fleet in the world, which was powerful only for the destruction of commerce, France would greatly menace British security. Britain was unable to look with indifference on the situation thus created. Mr. Balfour promised to raise the matter again before the public session of the Conference.

LIMITATION OF CAPITAL-SHIPS.

MR. HUGHES' MODIFIED ATTITUDE

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

Mr. Hughes, whose statements hitherto have been extremely optimistic, showed signs of modified attitude when he declared that as the result of limitation of capitalships, the Conference would probably succeeded "In a fairly satisfactory manner."

Mr. Hughes pointed out that the French submarine plans involved the assumption that Britain and the United States would increase tonnage proportionately; furthermore cruisers and destroyers would have to be provided in numbers adequate to deal with the situation created by a large submarine fleet, thus threatening expansion of armaments, which was antitheses to the objects of the Conference.

U. S. VIEW ON FRENCH DEMAND

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Dec. 30.

Keen disappointment and some resentment is expressed in the United States and Britain at the attitude of France in adhering to her submarine claim, and thus rendering an impossible conclusion of the submarine agreement at any rate at the present Conference.

It is stated that both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes replying to M. Sarraut deplored the French attitude. One suggestion advanced is that France is anxious to be able to play the submarine card in settlement of Anglo-French differences. It is pointed out that the unfortunate effect of the failure to limit submarines is calculated to be shewn in the building of anti-submarine craft, but there is no suggestion whatever that the capitalship agreement has been affected.

FORBIDDING TORPEDOING OF COMMERCIAL SHIPS.

MR. ROOT'S PROPOSAL BEFORE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

Washington.—Ex-President Root has submitted to the Naval Committee a proposal forbidding torpedoing of commericial ships without warning and insisting that submarines observe rules regarding visit and search. The proposal has been referred to a sub-committee. The report asserts that a definite agreement has been reached limiting the size of guns on the auxiliaries to eight inches and on the capitalships to sixteen inches.

The French delegation has declared its adherence to the capitalship ratio, despite the submarine disagreement, but has made reservation that France desired to begin building for replacement in 1927, although France did not intend to launch vessels before the stipulated replacement period.

RUSSIA'S DEBTS.

HOW TO HELP HER PAY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The Association of British Creditors of Russia has issued a statement warmly approving the suggestion for an international conference ond Russia and declaring that the payment of Russia's debts cannot be expected unless Russia is permitted facilities to create means of payment.

ARCRAFT CONSRUCTION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON Dec. 29.

Washington.—It is understood that the report of the Sub-committee on aviation will recommend that no limitations be placed on the construction of aircraft but that their use in wartime be sharply defined.

Their Excellencies attended the Garrison Sports on the Colaba Maidan Tuesday afternoon where Her Excellency gave away the prizes.

Her Excellency the Hon. Lady Lloyd left Bombay for Hyderabad Deccan Thursday evening.

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Saturday, December 31, 1921.

THE OPEN DOOR.

Every item of political news which the Indian Press publishes in these eventful days emphasises the remarkable hold over the Indian people which Mahatma Gandhi has won and to which our Ahmedabad representative pays a deserved tribute in a recent message. And nowhere has this ascendency of one truly great and good man's personality been made more manifest than in the proceedings of the Congress at Ahmedabad. There can be no surprise, therefore, at the rejection by the Congress of Pandit Malaviya's appeal that it take the initiative towards peace and proffer an olive branch to the Viceroy. But quite apart from the personal influence which the Mahatma exercised in securing the rejection of a proposal which, however well-meant, would, if acted upon, be regarded as a humiliation by the nation, there will be none to question the intrinsic justice and wisdom of the terms whose statement by the Mahatma still leaves open the door to a round table conference. In any consideration of the only terms on which the Indian nation will consent to treat with the bureaucracy, the great fact must not be lost sight of that the Indian people to-day feel themselves to be victors in the struggle to conclude which a peace conference is suggested.

This state of mind has been induced both by the nation's implicit confidence in the Mahatma's consummate leadership and by the assuredness of victory which the weapon of non-co-operation gives all who take it up with understanding of its use and its mighty potency. A nation in this frame of mind cannot demean itself to parley regarding the very principles it set out to vindicate. The mere hope that by argument it might win the opposition to its point of view does not justify, its suspending the struggle at the very moment of victory. The bureaucracy must confess past actions as unjustified—before the Indian nation can consent to treat with it. And the acceptance by Lord Reading of Mahatma Gandhi's and the Congress' terms will be a gesture of penitence. The Viceroy need have no fear that the Indian nation will prove so ungenerous as to accentuate the humiliation which the Government's prestige must suffer before any peace conference is convened. The Congress has tacitly pledged itself to tact and magnanimity in victory. Will weak solicitude for a pinchbeck "prestige" already in the dust impel Lord Reading to continue a struggle which can have only one end? No physical force can restore the lost prestige of the Government of India so far as a people like the Indians are concerned. For the Indian conception of the only real prestige which a rule can have is purely and essentially moral and ethical. Indeed, to the Indian view, that Government which frankly confesses itself at fault and makes due amends for past errors wins far higher prestige than one which fears to face facts honestly—which shrinks from admitting the obvious truth. For Lord Reading, the door is still open. But the aperture is too narrow to admit a Viceroy with a burden of false conceptions on his back.

"Liberal" and "Moderate" friends may consider the pose of victor on the part of the Congress unjustified and unjustifiable. The bearing of the Congress may be deemed arrogant and provocative not of peace but of a stiffened determination on the part of its opponents to fight to the bitter end. But any such consideration can only come of a disinclination to view facts candidly in their true light. Let us not be hypocrites and seek to play with words. A wrong has been done to India. There can be no compromise with wrong. This to the West is the startlingly new contribution of the East to political philosophy. It is not with the intention of giving further hurt to the Government of India's already sorely battered sense of self-esteem that the nation has been cadid, but because it is determined that any peace conference arising out of Mahatma Gandhi's message to Lord Reading will not prove a mere waste of time and words. A "change of heart" in the Government is essential and a change of heart spells honest penitence for past errors, misdeeds and miscalculations. The birth of this change can only be assisted by candour without respect to the feelings of bureaucrats. In this, Nationalists are really better friends to the Government of India than those "Moderates" who in suggesting a Peace Conference phrase their suggestions so as to avoid giving offence. It is truer kindness to tell the bitter truth to misguided people and thus to awaken them to a realization of the error of their ways than weakly to pander to the very false sense of prestige and pride which has proved their bane and their undoing. Any peace conference with the Government under conditions different from those laid down by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress would seem to suggest that there were grievances on both sides. The Indian nation cannot admit this assumption—however tacitly. Its case is that it alone is the aggrieved party—that it alone has been wronged. Acceptance by Lord Reading of the terms laid down by the Congress will constitute a candid and generous confession by him of Government's error, which confession will be most generously and gladly welcomed by an Indian nation which seeks only peace and the freedom without which there can be no peace.

OUR HIGH COURTS.

The ways of the courts in India in dealing with the Non-cooperators, and often the offences with which they are charged, are strange. The Courts, though supposed to be independent, are largely a part of the bureaucracy, and the judges, many of whom belong to the bureaucratic fold, not seldom share the temperament and outlook of the members of the Executive Government. The subordinate judiciary and magistracy, whose worldly prospects depend on the good opinions of their official superiors, are prone to believe that their duty consists in carrying out or anticipating the will of those above them lest their prospects should be blighted. This will sufficiently explain why there has been not seldom gross miscarriage of "Justice" where the non-cooperators and even the politically-minded class are involved. The High Courts are, theoretically at least, the sanctuaries of justice, and their members are presumably above being influenced by political prejudices of the ruling caste. Barring splendid exceptions, the High Courts have, latterly at any rate, on several occasions failed to prove the haven of those who seek for justice, and if there is in the country to-day an intensely aggravated form of discontent and lack of confidence in the impartial administration of Justice, the High Courts are in no small measure responsible for it Perhaps, it might have been possible, if the Courts set up for administering justice of a real character had preserved their reputation for upholding justice pure and unalloyed, and uninfluenced by political predilections of one sort or another, for things to have been different. Unfortunately, the High Courts have failed to exercise that degree of jealous vigilance and uncompromising control, which their position calls for, over the subordinate courts—both magisterial and judicial. Cases are not rare in which judges and magistrates, charged with the administering of justice, have openly mixed themselves up with politics of a controversial type, and yet, in no case, has a High Court ever reprimanded their erring subordinates for leaving aside their trule role. Such omission on the part of the highest Courts in the land, while poisoning the fountain of justice, has indubitably acted as a stimulus to the justice-administering fraternity to do as they please. But the question is: "Is it desirable, or should it continue"? We feel that the High Courts can still retrieve their position and inspire, afresh, confidence among the people in their own inherent capacity to uphold justice and do the right—ultimately—both by the Government and the people What is needed is that the High Courts should once more assert their pristine authority as the paramount seats of justice, and, regardless of political considerations and the character of the parties, insist that all the subordinate Courts observe a mental attitude of strict neutrality, pledged to carry out their duties in a conscientious and God-fearing manner. Should the High Courts succeed in this they will be doing themselves great credit and at the same time greater service to the cause of human freedom, and peaceful political progress in this country.

Notes of the Day.

Britain and Greece.

Reuter reports that the British Government has raised the financial embargo upon Greece and has authorised the Greek Government to apply to the British banks for a loan not exceeding fifteen millions sterling on the condition that the proceeds are expended in Britain. The British Government has also renounced the lien on Greek assets in connexion with the former loans. This is evidently the result of M. Gounaris' mission to London. That Greek finances are in a bankrupt condition is notorious. That Britain should go out of her way to help Greece to improve her financial state would, in ordinary circumstances, be unexceptionable. But having regard to the fact that the main object of Greece in raising the loan and obtaining other financial concessions is to secure money to launch another "offensive" against the Kemalists, the reported decision of the British Government, at this particular juncture when the Near East Conference is about to meet, is hardly calculated to induce a reasonable mood among the Greeks and is likely to be misinterpreted in quarters friendly to Turks as a feeble counterblast, on the part of Lord Curzon, to Franco-Kemalist Agreement. We hope the report is not true

Changes in Russia

Reuter's Agency tells us that Russia is suffering a change of mood. "One indication" of this is held to be "an offer from Moscow to resume negotiations which were broken off with the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated for the return of the latter's immense properties." We are incurably sceptical in the matter of Reuter's reports concerning Russia and make bold to hazard a suggestion that what Reuter describes as a change of mood is really not applicable to Russia. It is just possible that the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated has realised that its earlier breaking off negotiations with the Soviet when such action was applauded by the capitalist statesmen of Europe, was a false move. To-day Europe's statesmen are beginning belatedly to see that there can be no salvation for a Europe which persists in treating Russia of the Soviets as "untouchable." Our private opinion bred of many months of misleading messages from Reuter's authorities on Russia is that any change of mood in respect to Russia is likely to occur only in the Cabinets of Europe, and any trade phenomena such as the resumption of negotiations between the Soviet and an industrial co-operation can only result from a change of heart outside Russia. This is conjecture pure and simple—but in dealing with Reuter's messages concerning Russia it is fairly safe to hazard assumptions quite unsupported by the text of anything Reuter has said—and indeed usually in direct opposition to the sense of Reuter's statements.

Newspaper Holidays.

Christmas Day anually provokes every second journalist to remind his readers that it is one of the very few annual holidays conscientious journalists avail themselves of—and especially is this the case in India. Christmas Day of 1921 has proved no exception to the rule, for we have noticed in a Calcutta, a Madras and a Bombay contemporary the annual bit of complacency. "There are only two holidays in the year" says one contemporary, "of which we of the Fourth Estate in India avail ourselves and these are Christmas Day and Good Friday—though a special occasion like an Armistice Day is sometimes taken advantage of." This annually recurring pose of patient and uncomplaining serfdom to the public annoys us, especially as we suffer equally with the rest of the Press in India but make considerably less noise about it. We, therefore, take occasion to hearten our contemporaries in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay by assuring them that a special occasion for a journalist's holiday will arise very shortly and at the same time we take this opportunity of announcing that a holiday will be observed in the "Bombay Chronicle" office on Swaraj Day.

Bridging the Gulf.

The Servant of India" writes:—

The news so far to hand about the Congress meeting at Ahmedabad bears out the general conviction, outside no less than within the N. C. O. ranks, that the repressive measures taken by the Government constitute a blunder of the first magnitude. If the first effect of the imposition of the Samiti and Seditious Meetings' Acts was to close the ranks of the non-co-operators themselves, it almost promises now to have the further effect of bridging the gulf that has so far separated "co-operators" from "non-co-operators." The Congress in fact has not been slow to appeal for volunteers, not to the members of its own party alone, but to all Indians, not merely for the furthering of the Congress policy, but for a national vindication of the rights of free assembly in general. For Government to have used at all two odious Acts, which it had practically agreed to repeal at the next Session of the Legislature, was a bad tactical blunder, which naturally would bias public opinion against Government from the very start. But to go on and apply these Acts indiscriminately—not only in places where the Prince actually found himself, not only in places which he was to visit at some future time: but even in places where he had been already or which were outside of his tour altogether—is to alienate completely all sympathy even of the most loyal backers of Government, who would have endorsed any measures taken simply to prevent a repetition of the Bombay disturbances."

Compulsary Primary Education.

In his statement before the Primary Education Committee Mr. R. G. Pradhan has suggested the organisation of a National Fund to meet the financial difficulties involved. He hopes that it will not be difficult to raise a fund of at least fifty lakhs of rupees. "All Government servants, both Europeans and Indians, whose salaries amount to Rs. 500 per month or more should contribute one month's salary to the fund." He further exhorts Indian Ministers and Members of the Executive Council to be content with Rs. 3,000 a month, and to regard the extra amount they get and to which by conveniently stretching the principle of equality of status, they feel they are entitled, as a national trust. Mr. Pradhan wants them to devote this trust money to the cause of compulsory education. Incidentally this reminds one of Sir Surendra Nath's promise that he would give away in charity Rs. 16,000 a year. Is it modesty that prevents Sir Surendra Nath from taking the public into confidence regarding his charity budget?

Police Ways.

The ways of the Police in Sind are notorious. A characteristic case of Police methods adopted in Nawabshah has been brought to our notice. Moulvi Abdul Khalik is a Hakim of good standing and is President of the District Congress Committee there. In May last a theft was committed in the house of a Bania and when the latter complained to the Police they asked him "to go to Gandhi." This fact came to the knowledge of Moulvi Abdul Khalik, as the President of the Congress Committee and he took the man's statement before witnesses and subsequently made a speech referring to the methods of the Police. The Police did not like this publicity of their ways and an enquiry was set on foot and, although the conduct of the Police Sub-Inspector was the subject of comment by the Hakim Sahib a complaint was filed by a Police constable before the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Kevalram. The case dragged on for some time but the Moulvi was sentenced on the 23rd December to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment. The Hakimji refused to pay the fine and elected to go to jail. This, however, did not satisfy the Police. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Gopaldas, with a Sub-Inspector and a possee of police, took a warrant of attachment and, instead of attaching the accused's own property in Nawabshah, proceeded to a village called Moro where the accused's old father, who is also a staunch Congressman and Khilafatist, lived and surrounded his house. After surrounding the house the old gentleman was sent for and asked to pay up the sum of Rs. 200 under threat. He, not knowing anything, paid the sum and the Police went away. So the fine was paid on the 24th. This, it appears, has been done to discredit the Moulvi Sahib, who is a non-co-operator, and recover the fine at the same time.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

ing out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
he flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night;
ing out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells across the snow:
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress for all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and light,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—Tennyson: "In Memoriam."

ABOLISH THE L

MR. ABBAS TYEBJI'S PROPOSAL.

MINIMUM MUSLIM DEMANDS.

NO NON-MUSLIM INFLUENCE OVER JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.

POLITICAL SUZERAINTY OF KHALIFA TO BE RESTORED.

A PLEA FOR INDIAN REPUBLIC.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The Muslim League met yesterday at Ahmedabad under the presidency of Maulana Hasarat Mohani.

Having referred to the historicity of old Ahmedabad Mr. Tyebji, Chairman of the Reception Committee suggested that as the Moslem League had merged itself into the greater life of the Congress and considering that the Congress had helped them to make the Hindu Moslem Unity an established and invaluable fact and taking into account the help that the Hindu brethren had rendered both with their lives and their money in the solution of the Khilafat, the League should cease to exist as a separate body.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani's presidential address was mainly a plea for an Indian Republic to be called the United States of India and to be attained by all possible and proper means. He suggested a radical change in the contitution of the League. Touching the Khilafat question he said that mere evacuation of Smyrna by the Greeks and the restoration of Thrace to the Turks would not solve the Khilafat question. What was, also, needed was the removal of the non-Muslim influence over Jazirat-ul-Arab and the restoration of the political and the military power of the Khalifa.

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec 30.

The All-India Muslim League met in session to-day at 3 p.m. in the same pandal where the Khilafat Conference was held. The attendance was very much thinned down. Besides the members of the Lague, several visitors, Hindu and Mussulman, were present. Maulana Hasrat Mohani on arrival was received by Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Chairman, Reception Committee a and greeted with the cries of Alla Ho Akbar. Several distinguished Hindu and Mussalman leaders were present and during the reading of the presidential address, Mahatma Gandhi arrived and was given a hearty ovation.

MR. TYABJI'S SPEECH.

In welcoming the members of the All-India Muslim League, Mr. Abbas Tyabji, Chairman, Reception Committee delivered the following address.

Gentlemen, I stand here to-day to tender you a hearty welcome on behalf of myself and those of my brothers who hail from this province of Gujarat in my capacity as the Chairman of the Reception Committee to express my rejoicing that notwithstanding the coldness of the season and frigidity of the political atmosphere you have suffered troubles and discomforts of a long and tedious journey for the sole purpose of rendering service to our religion and have come to this city of Ahmedabad which seems still to utter the name of its founder though the flag of trinity floats over it. and Low should it be otherwise seeing that its founder is a namesake of that revered personality of whom it was foretold by Messiah that his name shall be Ahmed. Gentlemen, five hundred years have passed over our heads since the year 1411, and this period of time is hardly very great considering all the events that have taken place in course of it.. Then this Ahmedabad was the centre of Islamic art and learning, trade and industry, the works of powerful monarchs like Sultan Ahmed, Sultan Mahomed and Sultan Muzzafar. Large hearted generosity of men like Hazrat Shaikh Ahmed and Shah Alam will be remembered throughout the ages. All these true lovers of the faith flourished in this same city—sons of this same soil, that we treat so proudly to-day, the same Masjid with its three hundred pillars which was built in the year '414 rang with the fervid shouts of "Allah, Akbar," when the existence of famous Taj had not even been dreamt of. The peerless craftsmanship in marble which was once the pride of this city still lives in the two fretted windows which are alike the delight and the despair of all lovers of art. This is the city about which it used once to be said that its three-fold thread is a wonder of the world—namely silk, yarn and gold. The silk and cotton cloths and the brocades manufactured in Ahmedabad were not only coveted throughout Hind but were greatly prized abroad as well and this Islamic Manchester was known far and wide for its wonderful manufacturers. This is the soil which gave birth to that personification of the Hindu-Muslim Unity and that Chaucer of the Urdu tongue, Shams Wali. This is the town finally where the storm-tossed descendents of the bygone followers of the faith have gathered to take counsel together, and keeping ever before their eyes the workmanship of which once made its battered gates and walls things of wonder and delight lay such an unshakable foundation of peace and liberty as might effectually resist the oncoming tide of repression and restore this ancient temple of true faith to its pristine glory and grandeur. That is now the great goal before us and it is to consider the means and methods by which this object might be attained and to map out the further programme of work that all you, honoured and revered lovers of faith, are assembled here to-day. The conditions of the Muslims in India and the methods by which they might be improved will be ably enough set forth before you by our President. It is not for me to broach discussion on these subjects but as the heart of every Muslim is heavy these days with a load which recent events have laid upon it my soul also clamours for some expression of its grief and I must say a few words.

A BRIEF SURVEY.

Gentlemen, our Motherland is an extremely critical position. To-day her sons who constitute her greatest wealth and her greatest pride are being made the victims of cruel experiments in repression. Obedience to law of God is now considered a crime. According to the dictates of the law of man our National Committees and Volunteers Corps are made illegal, our services to our country are rendered synonymous with sedition. The blood shed in the Punjab is hardly dry before we hear of the atrocities in Malabar, where Islam was established years ago, which might make the supporters of the modern civilization blush for very shame and mortification. And the worst of it is that all the efforts at enquiry and a proper adjustment of affairs in the affected parts are viewed with contemptuous indifference and disdain by our rulers who refuse not only to help us but even to let us help ourselves.

Gentlemen, I now wish to say a few words regarding the League itself. They are based on my personal opinions and I utter them in all good faith without any intention of indulging in destructive criticism; and I beg of you to give a calm and sane consideration to the proposition I now beg to bring to your notice. It is now fourteen years since the Moslem League was first started with an idea of safeguarding the special interests of the Mussalmans of India. But this protection from the Government was desired as against the possilbe encroachment of the sister communities on the Moslem rights and interests; and the Government realizing that dissension among the communities is its most potent weapon of domination over subjects, not only did not discourage this movement but even gladly connived at it. Following in the footsteps of our elders and being influenced by their opinions also because the sessions of the Congress and the League were formerly held in different places I could not be a member of the league. But in 1915 our responsible and statesmanlike leaders in the league decided that this policy of division was detrimental to our national interests, and that it would be more advisable to hold a yearly sessions of the Congress and the League at one and the same place. since then we have had an opportunity of coming together in a frank and friendly discussion, but some gentlemen feared then as now that the League might become merged in the Congress and taking colour, therefrom, might lose its own individuality thus inflicting a heavy national loss on the Muslims; but they were mistaken. An understanding which was established between the Hindus and Musalmans at the time of the famous Congress in Lucknow, and the satisfactory solution of the problem of safeguarding the Muslim rights gave a death blow to the policy of division and a separate life of the League began gradually to melt of itself into a greater life of the Congress. Then its members either began to enter the Councils and take part in the repressive rule of the Government or they entered the Congress leaving the League particularly a moribunder body. The former events bear witness to this fact and show us how we have wasted time and energy in adhering to an outworn principle. But this state of affairs cannot last any longer. We must now decide once and for ever in this meeting what must be the aim of this League and how far it must keep itself separate from the Congress considering that the Congress has now helped us to make the Hindu-Muslim unity an established and invaluable fact and taking into account also the great proof that our Hindu brothers have given of their friendship in helping us with their lives and their money in the solution of the Khilafat problem which is after all an entirely religious problem and concerns none but the Musalmans. Side by side with this it must also be remebered that non-co-operation has now become a religious duty for us all and this being so how can we still petition the Government for favours and for protection? In short in my humble opinion it is detrimental to our national unity and our religious creed to keep the League as a separate body. It is possible, however, to form a powerful statesmanlike and active Committee of the Moslem leaders in the Congress which might vigorously prosecute its work of settling those religious and national problems which are peculiar to us alone. May the Almighty grant us wisdom, and in these times, so critical for Islam and its followers, help us in our endeavour towards self-realization and liberty. Amen.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30.

The address that Maulana Hasrat Mohani delivered this afternoon as the President of the All-India Moslem League was from the beginning to the end a plea for an Indian Republic to be called the United States of India to be declared on the 1st January, 1922, and to be attained by all possible and proper means, including guerilla warfare in case Martial Law was proclaimed. The Maulana said the importance of the League would grow in proportion as they approached nearer and nearer Swaraj for under free India questions of special Muslim rights would rise again with greater importance but the League to-day was weak. It was, therefore, necessary that its creed be changed according to the wishes and religious dictates of the Muslims and that its constitution and rules and regulations thereunder be modelled on the lines of the Congress to extend the membership of the League. The object of the League should be not only the attainment of complete independence but the form of that independence should be a republic called the United States of India to be attained by all possible and proper means so that all might take their place under the League whether believing in non-violence or not. Personally he believed that when the Government would take recourse to the gallows or machine guns, the movement could not possibly remain non-violent. He, therefore, wanted the League either to give up Non-Cooperation or not to limit it only to non-violence. For, even now, while there was undoubtedly a spirit of self-sacrifice and self-effacement being displayed which might well move Mr. Gandhi to ecstasy, the Maulana did not doubt that the patience of the people could no logner stand repression without retaliation. Moreover, people might now cheerfully suffer a few days' imprisonment but on the Declaration of Martial Law non-violence would not help them. They must them take to guerilla warfare. According to the Maulana, there were only two ways of replacing one Government by another, either by destruction through sword, a method which has been followed all the world over, or by getting up a parallel Government. He wished to follow the second course and desired that Mahatma Gandhi should declare on the 1st January, 1922, the establishment of a parallel Government with their own armies and their own parliament and other departments necessary for national activity. A parallel Government, he believed, could be started through the present policy but could not be maintained. For, a stage must come where it would be impossible to face the rival Government with peaceful means.

Continuing, the Maulana dealt with the advantages of a Republic to Mussalmans and the respective position of the Hindus and the Muhammandans under a Republic. The Muslims would not only be citizens of a common free State but, by the decline of the British Empire, the Muslim world would get breathing time to improve its conditions. The Hindus suspected that when India was free the Mahommadans would invite and help the Moslim invaders and the Mussalmans suspected that the Hindus would use their numerical superiority to the detriment of the Mussalmans. He assured all the Hindus that no Mahommadan desired to see Muslim foreign power established over India which belonged as much to them as to any other community. As for the fear of the Mussalmans he said that they were in a minority in some provinces while in majority in others. This fact would, therefore, be an assurance that under the United States of India the Hindu majorities would not overstep the limits of moderation against the Mussalmans.

MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

Referring to the Moplah outbreak he thought it was unfair to condemn the Moplahs who were only fighting a delusive religious war and were deprived of everything, and, therefore, lawfully commanding money and provisions and other necessaries of their troops from the English or their supporters, be they Hindus or Christians or others. The Moplahs were not at all harmful to those who did not assist the British.

Touching the Khilafat question he said mere evacuation of Smyrna by the Greeks and the restoration of Thrace would not solve the Near Eastern question. The Khilafat was not so much political as religious and so long as Jazirat-ul-Arab (including Palestine and Mesopotamia) was not absolutely freed from all the non-Moslem influence and so long as the political and military power of Khalifat-ul-Musslameen was not fully restored, Indian Muslims would not rest contenied.

Concluding Maulana Hasrat Mohani urged for the urgent necessity for a fresh Congress-League Compact wherein it be explicity and definitely undertaken that the Congress would not enter into any negotiations with Government concerning Swaraj until the minimum Muslim demands regarding the Khilafat were met and that Mussalmans on their part would stand to the last with the Hindus for the attainment of Indian Independence even if the Khilafat was satisfactorily settled.

After the Presidential Address the League adjourned after one hour's sitting till 8 this evening when resolutions will be adopted. It is probable that the League will conclude it sessions to-day.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI'S SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)

"Gentlemen, while thanking you for authorised translation of the address which Maulana Hasrat Mohani delivered this afternoon and which was from beginning to end a plea for a declaration, from 1st January 1922 of an Indian Republic called the United States of India to be attained by all possible and proper means including guerilla warfare in case Martial Law was proclaimed:—

"Gentlemen While thanking you for electing me to preside over this session of the All-India Muslim League I wish to say in all sincerity that the importance of this session of the League in which the faith of Hindustan is to be decided required the choice of a person abler than myself such as Maulana Mahomed Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, or Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad to preside over its deliberations but unfortunately the Government has forcibly taken away the first two gentlemen from amongst us while Maulana Azad expressed his inability to accept the responsibility. Consequently, as the proverb goes, if thou dost not accept it willingly it will be forced on thee, this great duty was placed on my weak shoulders. I will try to discharge it to the best of my ability. Success is in the hand of God. The present condition of the league appears to be very weak indeed. But this does not in the least derogate from its real importance for it was the All-India Muslim League which actually realised the first and the most essential condition of Indian independence viz. Hindu-Muslim unity. And now that it has been achieved it is the League to maintain it also. Besides it is on the platform of the League that all sections of political opinion amongst the Mussalmans, extremists or moderates has so far been and in future will probably be brought together. Before going into the causes of the weakness of the League it will be better to enumerate the aims and objects of the League. These are (1) the attainment of Swaraj by the people of India by all peaceful and legitimate means (2) to protect and advance the political religious and other rights and interests of the Indian Musalmans. (3) To promote friendship and union between the Mussalman and other communities of India. (4) To maintain and strengthen brotherly relations between the Mussalmans of India and those of other countries.

The first of these is also known to be the Creed of the Congress therefore so long as the word Swaraj is not defined in consonance with Muslim desire and the means for its attainment are not amplified it is only natural that Muslim interests in the League should be clear. The third object, Hindu-Muslim, Unity is the common object both of the League and the Congress. The fourth object, the unity of the Muslim world, which has been along with other questions connected with the Khilafat has been specially taken up by the Khilafat Committee. There remains only the second object that is the protection of the special interest of the Mussulmans. As to this so long as a much greater and more important object, that is, the attainment of Swaraj, still remains unachieved the people would rather direct their united efforts against the common enemy than look after their special interests, which will be attended to when tre time comes for it. As if these causes were not sufficient in themselves to decrease Muslim influence in the League its rules and regulations were unfortunately so framed that while public opinion has developed at a rapid pace most members of the League have not moved an inch from their first position. As a result the League remains nothing more than an old calendar. It is very necessary to remove the causes of the League and to remove them immediately. For in proportion as we approach nearer and nearer to the goal of Swaraj the need of the League will be felt more and more. Because the questions of special Muslim rights will rise again with greater importance when India is free, our first duty therefore should be to reduce the fee for the membership of the League and thus increase its members who will choose their representatives of the League every year. The members to the Council of the provincial and the All-India Muslim Leagues should be chosen as in the case of the Congress every year. But the pressing necessity of all is a change in the first object of the League.

League to suit the changed Muslim condition. Every one of us knows that the word Swaraj has been definitely left vague and undefined in the creed of the Congress. The object of it has been that if the Krilafat and the Punjab wrongs are settled on the lines of our demands then "Swaraj within the British Empire" will be considered sufficient, otherwise efforts will be directed towards the attainment of complete independence. But, gentlemen, from the Muslim point of view it is not enough that we should stand for complete independence alone. It is necessary to decide upon the form that it should take and in my opinion it can only be an Indian republic or on the lines of the United States of India. Besides this, the term "peaceful" which defines and restricts the scope of the "legitimate means" for the attainment of Swaraj in the Congress creed is opposed to the natural and religious aspiration of the Mussalmas. Therefore, in the creed of the League the words "possible and proper" should be substituted for the words "legitimate and peaceful" I will explain the matter in detail. The Mussalmans should understand it clearly that they derive a twofold advantage from the establishment of an Indian republic Firstly, the general benefit which they will undoubtedly share along with their Indian brethren as citizens of a common state, secondly, the special advantage which the Mussalmans derive from it is that with every decline in the prestige and power of the British Empire which to-day is the worst enemy of the Muslim countries the Muslim world will get breathing time and opportunity to improve its conditions. Gentlemen, in spite of the present Hindu-Muslim unity there still exist many serious misunderstandings and suspicions between these two great communities of Hindustan—and it is of primary importance that we should grasp the true nature of these misunderstandings. The Hindus have a lurking suspicion that given an opportunity the Mussalmans will either invite their co-religionists from outside to invade India or will at least help them in case they invaded to plunder and devastate Hindustan and these misunderstandings are so deeprooted and wide spread that so far as my knowledge goes no Indian stateman has escaped it except the late Lokmaniya Tilak. On the other hand the Mussalmans suspect that on the achievement of self Government the Hindus will acquire greater political powers and will use their numerical superiority to crush the Mussalmans. Gentlemen, it is quite clear that these misunderstandings can only be won over by compromise discussion and mutual intimate knowledge. And it is an essential condition of this mutual understanding that the third party should not come between them. The generality of Mussalmans with a few exceptions are afraid of the numerical superiority of the Hindus and are absolutely opposed to an ordinary reform scheme as a substitute for complete independence. The primary reason for this is that in a merely reformed as contrasted with an independen Government they will be under a double suspicion, first, a subjection to the Government of India which will be common to Hindus and Mussalmans and secondly a subjection to the Hindu majority which they will have to face in every department of the Government. On the other hand if the danger of the English power is removed the Mussalmans will only have the Hindu majority to fear. And fortunately this fear is such as will be automatically removed with the establishment of the Indian

In some Punjab, Mussalmans Hindus. This assurance that India the Hindu Bombay and United Provinces allowed to overstep the limits tion against the Mussalmans. Sure long as the mussalmans themselves Hindus will always be suspicious that in case of a foreign invasion the Mussalmans will aid their co-religionist invaders but on the establishment of the Indian Republic, which will be shared in common by the Mussalmans and Hindus, there will be no possibility of such a suspicion for no Mussalman will desire that the power of even a Muslim forcigner should be established over this country.

(Message Incomplete.)

POLICE CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT ORDERED TO SEE HIGHER AUTHORITIES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The Police Conference resumed its sitting to-day at Howrah under the presidency of Rai Saheb Purna Chunder Biswas, Deputy Superintendent of Jalpaiguri, dressed in Khaddar. The President's strongly-worded speech attracted notice of the authorities, and in the midst of to-day's proceedings he was compelled to see the higher authorities. After expressing loyalty to the Throne and welcoming the Prince, the Conference resolved that the Inspector-Generals of Police should be members of the Civil Service, that endeavours be made by the police officers to secure cooperation and confidence of the public, that half of the total appointments in the Imperial Police cadre be Indianised and that recruitment of Europeans to that cadre be stopped for the present.

The Conference meets again to-morrow.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The great excitement which prevailed among the delagates of the Police Conference last evening over the sudden departure of the President Rai Saheb Purna Chunder Biswas, Deputy Superintendent Jalpaiguri reached a climax when the President returned and said he was sent for by the Inspector General of Police who ordered him to go at once to his headquarters. Eventually it was decided to send a telegram to the Inspector-General requesting him to reconsider his decision. The reply not being favourable a deputation waited upon Sir Henry Wheeler this morning who granted the prayer of the deputation. Meanwhile, the President was about to entrain at Sealdah when the deputationists and about 300 delegates brought him back to the Conference pandal at Howrah in a procession of taxis The Conference reasembled this afternoon when resolutions dealing with pay and alowances of officers and men were considered.

BABU BHAGAWANDAS' ARREST.

DR. SUBRAMANIYA'S LETTER.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

Dr. S. Subramanya Iyer in the course of a letter to the "New India" refers to the conviction and sentence of Babu Bhagvandas as unwararnted by law and unjust and urges submitting of a memorial to the Viceroy for his release.

TEMPORARILY BANISHED.

ORDERS UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

The Burma Government has issued orders under the Defence of India rules directing 32 Indians and 16 Burmans to leave Rangoon within 24 hours and not to reside in the Hanthawaddy, Insein, Pegu Toungoo, Yamethin, Meiktila Kyaukse or Mandhla district and not to return to Rangoon until January 12th 1922.

STRIKE IN SOUTH AFRICAN COALMINES.

EQUELS TO REDUCTION IN WAGES

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Recd. 11-20 a.m. Dec. 30.

Johannesburg.—Following an abortive conference in which the Minister of the interior participated, the men's representatives decided to recommend strike in the Witbank and Vereeniging coal mines on January first, when the reduction of five shillings per shift comes into force.

...OM.

...LF PURIFICATION.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

...rch bearers on the path of freedom and the pilgrims on the road of ...reat responsibility. Justify the confidence reposed in you by joining in ...he national army. Great, also, will be your reward; for you will leave behind ...perishable heritage of having shattered the shackles of your Motherland. ...he substance of the advice given by the speakers at the All-India Students' ...ence.

...rs. Naidu, having paid a glowing tribute to the Mahatma who she said, embodied, in ...is frail body the invincible soul of liberty concluded by charging the youngmen, with ...courage as their torch and hope as their staff, to march unfalteringly to the ...le of Freedom.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30.

Mrs. Naidu then delivered her Presidential address. She said:—

"My young comrades, if some fairy godmother of Destiny were to say to me "Yet in time, now or in the future, what is the one supreme wish of your heart, what is the one supreme honour you covet, what would be the crowning glory of all your achievement—choose." Do you know what I would choose without hesitation, without doubt in my mind? For my opportunity I would choose to mould the mind of the young generation. For the supremest honour of my life I should ask for the love of the young generation. For the crowning glory and achievement of my life I should like it written on my epitaph—"She loved the young generation; she trusted the young generation; she worked with the young generation; she won freedom side by side with the young generation of Indians for India." That is the secret desire of my heart. So you can understand that if I stand before you to-day your chosen President, it seems to me as if the fairy god-mother were already, without my asking for it, almost without my knowing it, conferring upon me the boon of boons. Ever since I could speak articulately, not the language as one finds the language in the dictionaries of the world, but the language of the heart of youth and the imagination of youth speaks, no matter in what tongue and in what country, my one thought has been always for the freedom of India; and my earliest services in that direction were the companionship of students always. My first entry into public life was as a speaker in the colleges, the chosen guest of the students of the cities of India. To speak from larger platforms to larger audiences came much later but never brought to me the thrill that I still remember of those little audiences in attentively listening to me with avid faces and those burning eyes looking into the future and demanding an answer from the Time-Spirit. To-day I stand amongst you once more, representatives of the spirit of India. You have come from North and South, East and West and the central heart of India,—you who represent many races to-day, many creeds to-day, many sects to-day, all times of civilization, all kinds of traditions, all kinds of conflicts, and yet united by the one burning desire to serve your country, to sever her from bondage, to enthrone her among the stars,—you who have come together at the call of the nation,—you who have made a response to the voice that has trumpeted forth saying "Stand forth, you, young generation, and break the shackles of your mother" What is the message that I can deliver to you? What is the strength that can be mine that will guide you aright to-day on the difficult pilgrimage towards freedom? Those of you who were here the other day must be remembering with a thrill the words that I read from Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das' message in which he speaks of the students. There he says in words that are written in fire:—"Let one not forget the students. They are the inspiration of the movement. They are the torch-bearers on the path to freedom. They are the pilgrims on the road to liberty. If theirs has been the sacrifice, then victory is their due." This [illegible] which the chosen President of the National Congress wrote for the students in whom he has faith, in whom his generation has faith. And I, representing his generation, deliver to you the message of his generation and mine, asking that you will fulfil the pledges that we have made to the world, because you and you alone are not only the heroes of all our greatness but the fulfillers, the completers of all our imperfections, all our shortcomings, all our weaknesses. You are to wipe out the stains upon our generation. You are to blot out with your prayers, with your sacrifice, all the stains, the scourges, the follies, the backslidings, the vices of our generation. This is the message that I bring you to-day.

You want know what India demands of you Turn over the pages of the history of the nations that have found freedom, and you will find in page after glorious page, not the record only of battles fought and won on the open fields and under the stars; no, the most inspiring pages are not there. But the inspiring pages come where name after name of young men in their serried ranks fill up the gaps as the soldiers fall, the young, serried ranks that surge into their trenches and with the cry of victory win the liberties of nations. You are in that position to-day. Greece in her glorious days could show no more radiant page of achievement. Rome with all her imperial purple has not a passage more glowing than you can show to-day to the world. Nay, the history of your country, the history of such supreme sacrifice, such glorious achievement can show no page more lovely with sacrifice, more burning with the fire of prophetic zeal than you to-day in whose hands the writing and the illuminating of the history of Empire lies. The call to students came last year, but the call came with a rather hesitating voice because still the nation was not aware of its own peril. Now was it so imminently and urgently aware of its need, its power, its great unity its strength to sacrifice, its power to endure, its capacity to hurl back to an imperious bureaucracy the challenge of an invincible hope and an invincible resolve. To-day the call is not of an answering voice, the call is rising not from the mountain tops, but from the secret valleys of your own hearts and souls. If the voice of Mahatma Gandhi speaks to you, he is but the flute call of your own hearts. He is not the Shree Krishna. He is the flute of Shree Krishna that is within your own hearts and souls. So, my young comrades, your duty to-day is clear before you. Sacrifice! Sacrifice!! Sacrifice!!!

One year ago I did not believe in the wisdom of young men turning their backs upon their colleges, shutting the pages of their textbooks, denying to themselves the inviolable right and privilege of knowledge and culture. But today after the agony of nearly one year's experience of the bitter need of India, the bitter peril of India. I stand up to say, though it hurts me still so to feel, that the young generation must turn its back upon the colleges, must deny to itself its own inalienable heritage of the right to learn, the right to know, the right that enriches the mind and the spirit with the garnered treasures of ages. I none the less say that freedom is worthy of even so valuable a sacrifice. Why shall men barter all their wealth to buy one pearl of great price? Shall men sell their lands and kingdoms to satisfy one passionate whim of theirs, and yet the youth of the nation not offer itself up in a glared and flaming sacrifice for the sake of the freedom of India? In 1914 when the great battle-cloud broke over Europe, when the sky of August was stained blood-red with the menace of war, when the boom of the thundering cannon roared in the great cities of Europe, did I not see young man after man in their hundreds of thousands pouring out of their colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, from the London colleges and the Welsh colleges and the Scottish colleges and the Manchester colleges and marching to the music of their own brave youths to victory or to doom? Is today so different from that day that needed the sacrifice of the youth of Europe for the sake of Europe's peace? Is not our plight more tragic? Is not our need more terrible? Is not our case more vitally urgent? Is not our peril the peril not merely of lands that may be lost, of lives that may be lost, but of the nation's soul, the nation's honour, the nation's right to live among the living nations of the world. Therefore, I ask you, my young friends, you who are to-day the representatives of hundreds and thousands of young men and women all over India, pour forth in your uncounted numbers. Pour forth to battle, not to the battle of those that wade across seas of blood towards victory, but the battle of those who wade only across the blood of their own hearts—not the blood of their enemies' hearts. The difference between our warfare and the warfare of Europe, the warfare of the West, the accepted warfare of the world, is this, that whilst nations of another land win their victory slaying their enemies, we win our victory by slaying only our sins. It is the great battle of self-purification. It is the great battle of self-sacrifice. It is the great battle of self-devotion. If, in the years to come when the Swaraj flag flies over our own national assemblies, in the summing up of the achievement of the great battle for liberty we count up the gains and the losses and among the losses, irreparable, incalculable though they may be, we find that the youth of India has perforce to remain ignorant, bereft of that knowledge, that wide culture, that noble learning that is the inheritance of the young generations of the world, shall we have time to bemoan that ignorance? Shall we have time to lament that loss? Or shall we not say "Set against this loss, this lack, irreparable, incalculable though it is, the one thing which is worth while having, the one thing for which the young generations have not sacrificed their all for nothing. There is on the one hand a few years of sacrifice, on the other, the imperishable legacy of freedom to a land set free for ever by the sacrifice of the young generation.

I want you all to realize that to-day you are the recruits in the great army of freedom. You are the new soldiers in the army of peace. I want you to understand the implications of that remark. I want you to realize in all its manifold bearings, in all the terrible responsibilities the meaning of that word. What does it mean to be a volunteer? What does it mean to be a non-co-operating student? What does it mean to-day to sign that pledge which you heard proclaimed yesterday in tones, silemn and moving from the lips of the apostle of freedom? It means this, my young friends, not merely that you will learn to parade and drill and fall into line and salute your superiors and have ranks in the army and march singing national songs. These are the details, the outer trappings, the true symbols that count for nothing. But to be a soldier in the army that Mahatma Gandhi leads is to be reborn pure and flawless in the flame of sacrifice. It means the cleansing out of every secret sin from the secret recesses of your hearts. It means the purging of every fibre of yours from every evil thought, passion and desire that still might be lurking unsuspected in the crevices of your beings. It means that you pledge yourselves not only to the world that can see the outer things and judge you, but it means that you pledge yourselves to your Self, to the Being seated in the midst of you, that you will abstain in thought and word, desire and deed, from every low evil, vicious, cancerous, leprous sin. That is what I want to impress upon you. That is what I want you to realize It means the discipline of perfection the discipline of the mind, the heart, the senses, the desire; not merely the obeying of the captain's orders but the obeying of the orders of that captain that is in every man's heart and is called Conscience by many tongues. It means that you will learn so to conquer your self, your selfish desires, your selfish needs, your selfish pride, that you will endure, without retaliation, without resentment, all the indignity, humiliation, suffering, losses, penalties,—if necessary, floggings and torturings and death—for the sake of the cause to which you are pledged to-day.

That is really the message I have for you. If you have understood what the pledge stands for, if you have understood why the hand-spun and hand-made outer symbol, that is your garment, is the true symbol of your inward regeneration, if you have understood that you cannot ask for freedom for yourself, if within one single heart amongst you there still remains that shrinking from your neighbour because he is not born like yourselves within the mantle of the four-fold caste—if you have understood all these things, you have understood the meaning and the purpose of Swaraj. But if you have still within you the feeling that there are barriers between Hindu and Hindu within his own caste, between Hindu and Mussalman, between Mussalman and Parsee, between Parsee and Christian, if we still define ourselves in terms of sects and provinces and castes and divisions, there is no Swaraj for us; there is no Swaraj for the young generation. Therefore, my purpose to-day is to make clear to you the meaning of that great pledge. But the young generation does not need my interpretation of the gospel of freedom. I want you, therefore, I know you will, therefore, join in your hundreds and thousands, and become yourselves the young apostles of your own deliverance. There should be no peril that is too great for you to face, no difficulty too difficult for you to overcome, no death too terrible for you to master, no destiny too exalted for you to achieve.

LAST APPEAL.

But my young friends, my young comrades, Oh pilgrims on the road to freedom, as said the other pilgrim who is in the half-way house to freedom in the prisons of Bengal, I charge you, "remember the sacred duty that will bow those young shoulders, the terrible burden that will bow those young heads. But though your backs be broken and your heads be bowed, I charge you, let your hearts be never bowed or burdened. For, no matter how heavy the burden, let your own courage be the torch in your hand; no matter how steep the path, let your own hope be the pilgrim's staff in your hand; no matter how far the goal, let your young strength give you wings to reach the goal. When the goal is reached and you stand high up on the peaks and look back across the difficult way you have come, comrades, remember: let there be nothing that you see on the road you left behind save your own follies and weaknesses and sins and nothing of value, nothing of abiding worth or beauty; take it all with you for the enriching of the temple, that is the temple of liberty. March with me to the temple of liberty. I carry the standard in my hands. Comrades, march with me till we reach the goal." (Vociferous cheers.)

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30.

The next resolution of the Students' Conference wanted complete independence as the creed and ideal of the Conference. Several speeches were made in support of the resolution emphasizing the need of declaring complete independence since Government were carrying on repressive measures, and restriction on freedom of action and speech was a thing which the youth, be it in India or anywhere else in the world, could not put up with coolly and meekly. Their very nature rebelled against any such restriction.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S FRANK ADVICE.

Before the resolution was put to the vote Mahatma Gandhi arrived, and received a hearty ovation. Mahatma Gandhi addressed a few words to the students. He said they should not think for a moment that he was going to speak against the resolution, and thus lessen their self-respect. He would rather do his best to increase their respect for themselves. But he would ask them to understand their work and position properly. Without that they would never be able to do their duties well. He prayed to God they would be good servants of India and do their duty to their country.

Mr. Yogesh Bhattacharya, on behalf of the Conference, thanked Mahatma Gandhi, and said they were opposed to the creed of the Congress, but they owed everything to Mahatma Gandhi. Not only would they offer their services to him but they were ready to offer their very lives at his feet in the service of the Country.

After some further discussion the President, in putting the resolution to vote, asked the Conference to consider properly what the effect of their resolution would be. It was a grave step they were taking and their deeds would have to be equal to their words. The responsibility was theirs. They were legislating for themselves and the burden would be theirs. She, therefore, asked them to pause and consider well before they voted.

The resolution was then put to vote and defeated by eleven votes.

MRS. NAIDU'S SPEECH.

After the votes of thanks were given to the Delegates, Volunteers, the Reception Committee and the President for making the Conference a success, Mrs. Naidu made another speech. She said: "My young comrades, you are all very tired at the end of a long day's work, but I do not think that any of us here will grudge the hours we have spent together in clearing our own minds as to our own thoughts, intentions and aspirations. The outstanding feelings in my mind to-day as I spent the hours in contact with the young minds that represent India, is that I am proud to be alive to see this material moulded into heroes for the salvation of India. I have spent most of my life amongst students, but never before have I felt so thrilled to realise that the young generation has the independence to think for itself unfought-ened by even the presence of Mahatma Gandhi (Cheers.) That is really the symbol for which I have been looking. We are not going to get freedom by the worship of personalities, however great or divine. It is only when they represent the principles for which we live and for which we would die that they can command our worship or our admiration or our following. If to-day the country holds Mahatma Gandhi as semi-divine if not divine, it is not for any other reason than this that he embodies within that frail yet indomitable body an invincible soul of liberty. That is why we are content to follow him to-day, because in following him we are following the spirit of liberty. There might be some little doubt left in the minds of some of the delegates to-day about the ultimate destiny of India. It is true that yesterday in the Congress Hasrat Mohani, the great poet, brought a resolution which was defeated by Mahatma Gandhi, the great Saint. Both were right. Neither was wrong. Hasrat Mohani asking for the independence of India, Mahatma Gandhi saying wait a little and take your laggard friends with you before you ask for that ultimate independence. Both are animated by the same desire, the same zeal. Both behold the same vision. Let no man in this Conference feel that because my young friends from Aligarh could not carry their point to-day, it as not the desire of young India to have that ultimate liberty which alone is worth having. I would not let the young generation do such bitter injustice to itself. But I know that those who did not to-day stand for that resolution were animated only by the same spirit that made Mahatma Gandhi, in his infinite compassion for the weak, pause and say: "Let us take in the laggard and the lame with us." What is freedom unless it means freedom, and whether the Congress accepted it as a creed or not. It is the invisible inevitable destiny of every nation to be free in that largest and deepest sense of the word. But freedom does not mean isolation from other nations, that modern freedom can only mean freedom, inter dependence of equal comradeship with the free nations of the world, and that is a great ideal for which we must all work. But in working, remember that the goal may be freedom, but the path to it lies before us, and before you are able to tread the path with united strength and united devotion. Let no man dare to say we are ready to be free. This is the time of our preparation. This is the time of our test, of our trial. If we come out unscathed through this crucible of trial, if we come pure out of this searching tests this biting flame, then and then alone shall we say that the soul of India if free from its bondage, and that the independence which my young friends are asking for to-day is the inalienable portion of my Motherland and yours.

ANDHRA'S INVITATION.

An Andhra delegate than invited the next Conference to Andhra, to which the President replied that the venue of the next Congress would not be decided upon for another three months. All the same he hoped that when they next met, it would be under a free and united India. (Cheers.)

The Conference was then dissolved.

RESOLUTIONS

(By our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD Dec. 31.

When the Students' Conference met again the first resolution was put from the chair and passed unanimously congratulating Lala Lajpatrai, their last year's president, as his arrest was likely to bring home to every student throughout India the necessity or responding to the call of the nation and further believed that these arrests only hastened Swaraj.

The second resolution congratulated, all the students who had suffered while fighting the battle of India's freedom and while assuring them that there incarceration would be a source of inspiration to their fellow-comrades urged upon the student community to muster strong round the national flag and bring the early liberation of their motherland. This was also put from the chair and adopted.

The third resolution ran as follows: This Conference is of opinion that the social and political welfare of India is bound up with hand-spinning and hand-weaving and calls upon all students to use cloth woven of handlooms out of handspun yarn to the exclusion of all foreign cloth and to give as much time possible in mastering the various processes involved in the manufacture of khaddar.

The next resolution protested against the resolution of the Indian National Congress barring college students under the age of eighteen from the programme of civil disobedience and made a request to the All-India Committee to amend it so as to permit all college students irrespective of age to take part in the programme of civil disobedience.

"The next resolution protested against the welcome extended to the Prince of Wales in the name of the student community.

The name of the conference was then changed into Hind Vidyarthi Mahasabha in obedience to the mandate of the Indian National Congress.

"This Conference fervently hopes that students of the age of 18 and over will suspend their educational activities and forthwith enrol themselves as members of the national volunteer organisation in their respective provinces.

MR. ANDREWS' MISSION.

GOING TO MALABAR.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.

Mr. Andrews who leaves for Malabar today addressed the Students' Conference. He said he had not accepted the offer of the presidentship of the Conference because he was himself in doubt and perplexity as to what line he should himself take in the present crisis. He had never belonged to any political party. His work was humanitarian. He had never attended the Congress accept this year when he came merely with the purpose of entering a protest against the present repression levelled against the heart of the Congress. He did not join their ranks because he still could not reconcile himself with all the items of their programme. His experiences in the Punjab was that anytime there might be violence. He also believed that the burning of foreign clothes had the effect of racial bitterness which leaders never intended but which the crowd did not understand. He was going to Malabar, with Mahatma Gandhi's approval, to minister to those who stood sorely in need of their help.

EGYPTIAN DISTURBANCES

PROPOSED BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOOD

ZAGHLUL AND OTHERS STILL AT SUEZ

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec 29.
Recd. 11-20 a.m. Dec. 30.

Cairo.—There were no disturbances today apart from a small affair at Rosetta. The students of the Higher School of Commerce have formed a society to draft plans for the boycott of British trade.

Zaghlul and five of his supporters are still at Suez, where they are being treated with every consideration and courtesy.

DETAILS OF RIOTING IN EGYPT.

ALLEGED ATTACKS ON SCHOOLS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec 29.
Recd. 11-20 a.m. Dec. 30.

Illustrating the random and indiscriminate action of the Egyptian rioters, a mob of low-class Arabs with a sprinkling of schoolboys and Effendis attacked the Abbas Girls' School on Christmas Day and attempted to remove the pupils. The windows were smashed with stones and the crowd tried to set the building on fire. The police being unable to disperse the attackers, troops were called out. The troops removed the inmates to their homes.

The Sania Girls' School was attacked in the same way. The Mounted police succeeded in dispersing the rioters, and the teachers and pupils were removed.

PROTEST AGAINST BRITAIN'S TREATMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec 30.

Cairo Dec. 29.—All has been quiet to-day except for another small disturbance near Rosetta where however, the situation is now in hand. The reconstituted Egyptian Delegation has issued a manifesto condemning Britain's treatment of Egypt and appealing for unity. The Judges have sent a letter to the Sultan, protesting against the British treatment of the country.

A POLITICAL STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec 29.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 30.

Alexandria.—The Cabmen have struck for political purposes.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

MR, LLOYD GEORGE FAVOURS INCLUSION OF GERMANY & RUSSIA

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

The question of holding an international economic conference, which is on the agenda of the meeting of the Supreme Council at Cannes on January 6th, is at present evoking more interest than the subject of reparations. It is evident that Mr. Lloyd George favours the inclusion of Germany and Russia in such a conference, but it is indicated here that there will not be attempt to include them except by the desire of the Council as a whole.

RESTORING EUROPE'S COMMERCE.

BRITISH PLAN TO BE SUBMITTED TO ALLIED EXPERTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

British business-men's plan for the restoration of Europe's commerce, which will be submitted to the Allied trade experts in Paris to-morrow, and, if approved, to the Supreme Council, involves formation of an international financial corporation whose capital shall be privately subscribed, for the benefit of all orders, which result will be allocated fairly. Meanwhile, it is reported that negotiations are pending in London between the Soviet and a British financial group.

IRISH TREATY.

DEMAND FOR RATIFICATION GROWING STRONGER.

MR. DE VALERA NOT TO SUBMIT HIS PROPOSAL.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Dec. 30.

Irish demand for ratification of the Anglo-Irish Treaty is daily growing stronger. Already eighteen public bodies, including two Sinn Fein executives, have adopted the resolution approving of the Treaty and instructing the representatives in the Dail Eireann to vote in favour of ratification.

Mr. Lloyd George's message cabled yesterday has definitely destroyed any idea of alternative proposals.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. De Valera has intimated his intention not to submit his much discussed proposal known as "Document Two."

RATIFICATION REPORTED TO BE ASSURED.

RUMOUR OF AGREEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

It is believed in Dublin that the ratification of the Anglo-Irish Treaty is assured when the Dail Eireann re-assembles.

Unconfirmed reports state that a compromise has been reached between the followers of Mr. De Valera and Mr. Griffith in favour of acceptance.

FAILURE OF AN ITALIAN BANK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

Rome.—The Banca Italiana Disconto has suspended payment, and the Government has declared partial moratorium with the object of dealing with the situation.

Crowds are thronging the bank premises, which are under police protection.

SEQUEL IN NEW YORK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 30.

New York.—The Italian Discount Trust Company, with deposits amounting to thirteen million dollars, has closed doors following a run by the depositors. The Bank was the correspondent of the Banca Italiana Disconto, which has suspended payment in Rome.

Rome.—The newspapers state that there is no fear that the suspension will adversely affect other big banks. It is stated that the Government decides granting a moratorium and has taken steps to guarantee the Bank's creditors and place it eventually in a more favourable position.

DUTCH LOAN.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON Dec. 29.

The Hague.—The first Chamber of States General has adopted a bill authorising a loan of 100,000,000 dollars in America for the Dutch Indies with a maximum interest of seven and half per cent. The first instalment of 30,000,000 dollars will be issued immediately.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

MEETING TO LAST OVER TEN DAYS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 30.

It is expected that the Cannes meeting will last over ten days. Sir Robert Horne and the American Ambassador have left for Cannes, and Sir Worthington Evans and other British representatives are following.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

MORATORIUM CONDITIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 29.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 30.

Paris.—It is officially stated that Herr Fischer and other German representatives called on the Reparation Commission and enquired whether an immediate answer was required to the note of 17th December. The Commission replied that the German Government alone was capable of judging what opportunity it had for replying. Moreover, Germany's request for Moratorium could not be considered by the Commission until it received the particulars asked for in the Note.

GERMANY'S NOTE CIRCULATION.

THE WEEK'S INCREASE.

[illegible]

G. I. P. RAILWAY UNION.

DISMISSALS OF MEN.

Mr. Jhabwalla, Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Men's Union has forwarded copies of the following letter to the Railway Board, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway and the Labour office for necessary action:—

In the work-shops at Matunga there are several thousands of people working and of late the Superintendent there has been dismissing men of his choice, some 500 have been already dismissed like this. Some of these men have put in several years of honest and zealous service and their names have been unblemished for the purity of their conduct. To-day they have been thrown out and they do not know even the reason of their dismissal. In the notices served on some it has been stated that it has been desired to reduce the staff, whereas in the notices of most nothing at all is mentioned. I beg to submit that (a) the reasons for dismissal are not satisfactory and that (2) if it is necessary to reduce the staff it is possible to make proportionate reduction of hours to meet the deficit in funds. Supposing a contingency has actually arisen I beg further to suggest that (3) the junior men should be dismissed first. I cannot see for myself how the ends of true faith can be maintained between the master and the servant, if wholesale dismissals are brought about for reasons that are obviously untenable. If, however, the men are to be got rid of, it should be the new men that may be sent away.

SHOT BY HIS WIFE.

THEATRE DIRECTOR'S DEATH.

Wired the Paris Correspondent of "The Times" in mail week:—

M. Perron, Director of the Grand Theatre at Bordeaux, where he was a well-known figure, has been shot dead by his wife in a fit of jealous rage.

There had been repeated quarrels between the pair on account of another woman who was the mother of two of Perron's children, and yesterday morning the wife had tried to shoot her rival, but for some reason her revolver refused to work. Excited by this incident Mme. Perron went home and there a fresh quarrel broke out between husband and wife. At last the husband declared that he was going to leave her for ever and live openly with another woman. When his wife realized that he meant what he said she shot him dead with five shots.

Mme. Perron was a well-known light opera singer who had appeared chiefly at the Gaiete Lyrique in Paris and at the [illegible] Theatre, Bordeaux.

The following are the results of the Poona Hindu Tennis Championship Tournament matches played on the 27th and 28th instant:—

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POLICE METHODS.

We draw the attention of the public, of the Commissioner in Sind and the Government of Bombay to the case against Moulvi Mahomed Yusuf, a Khilafat worker, who was prosecuted under section 108Cr. P. C. before Mr. Smart, the District Magistrate of Karachi, and discharged yesterday for want of evidence. The District Magistrate acted rightly in discharging the accused as the whole case from beginning to end was an absolute fabrication. The witnesses for the prosecution gave out the truth and the case collapsed.

Non-Cooperators do not defend themselves and are courting cheap martyrdom. We have often said that, if only they had defended themselves in certain cases, some of their comrades would not have been in jail to-day. The undefended position of the accused persons does not, however, warrant the trumping up of cheap charges by the police officers in the consciousness that there would be easy convictions at the hands of magistrates who combine in themselves judicial and executive functions and who are supposed to have political bias against the misguided men of the N. C. O. party.

It is a notorious fact that the public has lost all confidence in the police. But, we are sure, the discharging of the Moulvi by Mr. Smart will inspire, at any rate, some confidence in the impartial administration of justice. In this case, we are afraid the prosecution was sanctioned without due consideration. Let it not be said by the discriminating and critical public that the prosecutions of Non-Cooperators are being sanctioned for the mere asking.

The charge against Moulvi Mahomed Yusuf was that at Shah Fatteh Mahomed's fair, near Mirpur Bathoro, he delivered an inflammatory speech for three hours, and asked people, amongst other things, to steal Government horses and commit thefts of Government property. But what was the evidence brought against the Moulvi? There were three police witnesses, Mahomed Khan, a jemadar, the complainant, Mahomed Jaffer, a sowar, and Dato Khan, a police constable. The second witness said he took down the notes filed by the complainant. The notes were written in ink in a legible and slow hand on one side of a sheet of paper leaving out a margin. He also said that he had read out the notes to witness No. 1 and 3, but the latter deposed to the contrary. And a three hours' oration was noted down on a quarter sheet of paper in ink and in a legible and slow hand! The complainant answered, in reply to the accused's question, that he saw a mosque near the shrine which existed only in his imagination. At the time the accused was speaking about horses and thefts the third witness said he went to drink water and had not heard the words himself.

The fourth witness, Sachidino Kassim, a muccadam of the engineering department, deposed to the effect that the accused never spoke of stealing Government horses or property. He was considered hostile and cross-examined. A statement was alleged to have been made by him before the police inspector of Shahbunder, Mr. Inayatullah. When it was read out to him in the court, he declared that he had never made such a statement and the accused never delivered such a speech as had been alleged against him. He added that there were only two police witnesses No. 2 and 3, at the meeting, and the first, the (complainant Mahomed Khan, jemadar,) was not at all present which consisted of about 200 people. He knew the complainant by face and could have recognised him had he been present. He also said he was compelled to put his thumb impression on a statement already prepared by the inspector.

The fifth witness, Pinto, a peasant and a former Government servant, said that he was taken to the Thana on the pretext that his lost cattle would be restored. His thumb impression was first taken upon a prepared statement and the inspector asked witness No. 3 to take Pinto aside, read out the statement to him and ask him to depose accordingly before the District Magistrate. Pinto declared he would not give false evidence. But the policeman said harm would be done to him if he did not obey him. The witness also told the court that police witnesses No. 2 and 3 were out at the fair, were not present at the meeting and were not taking down any notes.

Sumar, witness No. 6, an old man of 70, confessed that he never went to the fair and was ill for four months. He never knew anything about the speech. He was taken to the thana at 11 p.m., and was asked to give evidence. He refused as a Mussalman. He was told if he gave evidence his lost cattle would be restored to him. Still he refused. He was threatened that his son would be prosecuted under section 110 Cr. P. C. as a badmash. Then he yielded and his thumb impression was taken on an already prepared statement. Witness No. told Sumar, "We have got hopes in you. You are a good man."

Witness No. 7, Ladhumal a Bania, swore to the effect that he was never present at the fair or the meeting. He never saw the accused's face till that day. He went to Mirpur Bothoro to sell vegetables. The police dragged him to the inspector and made him sign the statement. He did so on account of the fear of being beaten. And, when in the court his statement was read out to him, exclaimed, "I don't know a pie worth of this statement."

We have given detailed account of the evidence because it shows the methods of some policemen we have got in Sind. The Sind police have become famous throughout the Presidency, and only a few months ago the Bombay Liberals passed a resolution asking Government to institute an enquiry into the ways of these gentlemen. In this case, the Government have been very badly served by the underlings of the police department who have inflicted suffering not only on the accused but on all the non-police witnesses. The conduct of the police inspector, Inayatullah, and the men under him should be thoroughly investigated and deterrent punishments must be meted out to them if the credit of the Government should be saved. The public can never believe that four witnesses have suddenly turned hostile to save the accused. We shall wait and see what action Government are going to take in the matter.—"The Sind Observer."

FRANCO-TURKISH TREATY.

The following thirteen clauses constitute the full text of the Treaty that had been contracted between the French and the Angora Governments.

I.—The High Contracting Parties declare that with the signing of the present agreement the state of war that has existed beween them will come to an end; the armies the civil authorities, and the population will be at once informed of this.

II.—Prisoners of war, as well as all Turkish or French persons detained or imprisoned, shall be liberated at once after the signature of this agreement, and conducted, at the expense of the party by whom they are detained, to the nearest place that will be designated to that end. The benefit of this article will be extended to all the prisoners or detained persons belonging to the two parties, whatever the date and place of detention, imprisonment or capture.

III.—Within a period not exceeding two months from the signature of this agreement the Turkish troops shall withdraw to the north and the French troops to the south of the line fixed by article VIII.

IV.—The evacuation and transference of possession that are to take place within the period prescribed in article III shall be effected in a manner to be arranged by a mixed Commission appointed by the military commanders of the two parties.

V.—The two parties will proclaim a complete amnesty in the evacuated regions as soon as they take possession of them.

VI.—The Government of the Great National Assembly at Angora declares that it will confirm the rights of minorities that were solemnly recognised in the National Pact, on the same basis that was established by the Conventions concluded between the Powers of the Entente, their enemies, and certain of their Allies.

VII.—A special administrative regime will be established for the district of Alexandretta. Inhabitants belonging to the Turkish race in this district will enjoy every facility for their cultural development. The official language will be Turkish.

VIII.—The line mentioned in article VII is fixed as follows.

The frontier line will extend from a point to be chosen on the Gulf of Alexandretta immediately to the south of the locality of Payas, towards Meidan-Ekbes (the railway station and the locality remaining in Syria), thence south-east, so as to leave to Syria the district of Marsova and to Turkey that of Karnaba, as well as the town of Killis, and rejoin the railway at Tchoban-bey. Thence the line will follow the Baghdad Railway, which will remain on Turkish territory up to Nesibin; thence it will follow the old route between Nesibin and Jezireh-Ibn Omar, where it will rejoin the Tigris. The localities of Nesibin and Jezireh-Ibn Omar, as well as the route, will remain in Turkey but the two countries will have equal rights to the use of this route.

The stations between Tchoban-bey and Nesibin will belong to Turkey, as forming part of the foundation of the railway.

Within one month from the signing of this agreement a Commission representing the two parties will be set up to fix the line mentioned above. The Commission will begin its work within a simil period of time.

IX.—The tomb of Suleiman Chah, the grandfather of Sultan Osman, the founder of the Ottoman dynasty (a tomb known under the name of Turk Melzari), situated at Djaber-Kalessi, will remain, with its dependencies, Turkish property. Turkey may keep there a guard and fly the Turkish flag.

X.—The Government of the Turkish National Assembly agrees to the transfer of the concession of the section of the Baghdad Railway between Bozante and Nesibin as well as various branches constructed in the vilayet of Adana to a French group designated by the French Government with all the rights privileges, and advantages attaching to the concessions, in particular those connected with the exploitaten of the traffic.

Turkey will have the right of transporting troops by the railway from Neidan-Ekbes to Tchohan-bey in the Eyrian region and Syria will have the right to transport troops by the railway from Tchoban-bey to Nesibin in Turkish territory.

On that section and its branches no differential tariff shall be permitted in principle. But the two Governments reserve to themselves the right to consider eventually of common accord, and departure from this rule that may become necessary.

If agreement should prove impossible, each party shall regain complete freedom of action.

XI.—After the ratification of this agreement a mixed Commission will be set up for the purpose of concluding a Customs Convention between Turkey and Syria. The conditions and duration of such a convention shall be determined by the Commission Until the conclusion of such a convention the two countries will retain freedom of action.

XII.—The waters of Kuveik will be distributed between the town of Aleppo and the region that has remained Turkish to the north, so as to give fair satisfaction to both parties.

The town of Aleppo, to satisfy the needs of the region, may also tap, at its own expense, the water of the Euphrates in Turkish territory.

XIII.—The settled or half-nomad inhabitants enjoying rights of pasture or having property on one or the other side of the line fixed by article VIII shall continue in their rights as in past. They shall be allowed to transport freely, according to the needs of their business, and without having to pay any Customs duties or pasture fees, or any other taxes their cattle from one to the other side of that line as well as their instruments and implements, their seeds and produce, it being understood that they will have to pay the respective duties and taxes in the country in which they are domiciled.—The "Muhammadan."

A correspondent writes:—Master Harnamsingh of Sargodha, while passing by the Police Station, Amritsar, was arrested quietly on the 26th instant, for making speeches on the Keys affair in the religious meetings which are going on as usual in the Darbar Sahib.

MR. DE VALERA ON IRISH LIBERTY.

STRONG REMARKS ON ALLEGIANCE.

PRAISE OF THE I. R. A.

Mr. De Valera was presented with the freedom of the City of Limerick at a special meeting of the Corporation held at the Theatre Royal on the evening of Dec. 5.

Peace, he said, could have been purchased at any time within the last 750 years with England if Ireland had been ready to give up the things for which the fight had been waged. If Ireland were ready to become part of England, if Ireland were ready to give allegiance to foreign rulers, they could at any time within 750 years have had peace, but Ireland spurned a peace of that kind. She spurned certain slavish prosperity because she did not want to become a slave nation, because she thought freedom worth fighting for.

They were not, therefore, going to purchase peace by sacrificing or by giving up that freedom for which Ireland had endured 750 years of sorrow. Whoever wanted to know it could know that no offer could be accepted if that offer deprived them of the essentials of freedom freedom was not a thing that could be cut in two. They were either free or they were not free. It was for complete freedom that they in Ireland were struggling, and they told everybody the nation would continue to struggle for its freedom until it had got the whole of it.

Certain proposals were made on July 20, and they had no hesitation whatever about rejecting them because, first of all, they were not what they pretended to be. They would have as little hesitation in rejecting the new proposals if they were not what they wanted or what they pretended to be.

This was not idle talk on his part, because what they said they meant. They had in their organisation never said what they did not mean, and that had been the cause of its success. They were not going to be frightened, and if they were not able to secure that freedom which was their right, and if any foreign army prevented them functioning in the country, they were ready to face the consequences now as they did a year ago.

In demanding their rights they were not interfering with the rights of any other people, and if any other people had a right to put forward why Ireland should not be free, let them shout if they had no reason to put forward any right to be free which conflicted with Ireland's rights. He was saying this to them because he wanted them to realise what they meant to achieve exactly and what they set out to achieve, and they would not be deflected from it.

When the truce was arranged he felt it necessary to warn the Irish people that a fight like that going on for 750 years had right on its side which could not be suppressed, because aspirations for freedom would live in the hearts of the Irish people as long as a child was born in the land. On the one hand, they had a right that could not be suppressed, on the other hand, they had a force which, for the moment, from the physical point of view, they had not the physical means completely to destroy, but they had means to resist to the utmost of their power, which might not be sufficient to drive the English from Ireland, but certainly would be sufficient to prevent the English from ruling in Ireland. (Cheers.)

THE I.R.A. AND THE IRISH PEOPLE.

It was therefore a contest mainly between what might be regarded as a spiritual force on the one side and a physical force on the other, and such a contest in the long run always went with the spiritual force. They would never get a quick decision against physical force, but it was on moral and spiritual forces that they should depend in order to secure her freedom.

They were told things were offered that day that were not offered four or five years ago which showed the progress that the spiritual forces were making. Those were evidence of the determination of the people of which Terence McSweeney was typical It was necessary to get strong, physical backing, and they wanted the Irish army to have the full support of the Irish people. The Irish army had a glorious mission to perform. They were called upon to do the noblest things human beings were called upon to do. To the civilian population not in the army they said the Irish army was their strong right hand, and he appealed to them to give it all the support they could.

Let them not be too optimistic nor too pessimistic, but try and calculate the forces against them. There was one thing the enemy could never hope for, and that was success. They might have years of terror (they had it before), but when it was all over the opponents would be as far away from achieving their main purpose as when they started—that of obtaining from the Irish people that sort of allegiance such as Yorkshire gave the rulers in England. "This," concluded Mr. De Valera," is not Yorkshire—it is a separate nation, and they will never, not to the end, get from this nation allegiance to their rulers." (Loud cheers.)—"Manchester Guardian."

LORD BISHOP OF LAHORE ATTENDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

The English Session of the All-India Indian Christians' Conference opened here to-day before a large and distinguished gathering. Mr. K. L. Rallia Ram, M.L.C. Chairman of the Reception Committee read his speech. After the Lord Bishop of Lahore and Dr. Ewing had briefly explained the objects of the Conference, Professor S. C. Mukerji, M.L.C. of Bengal was elected president of the Session. A resolution extending hearty and respectful welcome to the Prince of Wales was moved from the Chair and passed unanimously. The Conference then adjourned until Thursday.

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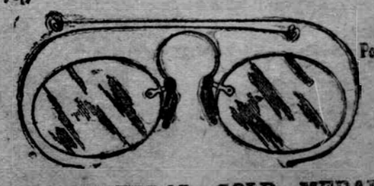

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PROGRESS OF SOCIAL REFORM.

QUESTION OF TEMPERANCE.

MR. NATARAJAN'S ADDRESS AT SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The following is a summary of Mr. K. Natarajan's speech delivered at Ahmedabad as the President of the Social Conference:—

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,

I beg to offer you my most sincere thanks for asking me to preside on this occasion because social reform has been very close to my heart almost ever since I began to take interest in public life. And to-day, I consider that social reform more than anything else is the corner-stone of national progress for many reasons. One of them is that on the social reform platform it is possible for all men irrespective of political opinion, irrespective of race or creed, to meet together, as in this assembly, to discuss questions of national well-being. What is it that makes it possible for all of us to meet on this common platform? In religion, we might have differences, in politics we might have differences, but as regards social reform, which really has for its object the raising of the intellectual, moral and economic status of the average man and woman, there can be no two opinions among us. Politics deals with men in the mass. The object of social reform is to ensure for every one a perfect heredity and a perfect environment.

If you take the history of the social reform movement you will find that it was not started on any academical ideas. The first social reform in British India was the abolition of *Sati*. It was carried mainly by the efforts of the Government although there was a considerable number of enlightened Indians who supported it.

MARRIAGE REFORM.

The first question of social reform which attracted the attention of reformers was that of remarriage of Hindu widows, because the prohibition of remarriage caused considerable hardship to a very large number of child-widows. This social reform was intended to relieve young widows of a certain felt hardship. It was only in the interest of freedom that, as there are in our country widows of very tender ages, liberty should be given to such of them as desired to resume married life. That was the beginning of the social reform movement. As we went further, we found that that the question of remarriage was but a part of the larger whole of the social reform movement. Child marriages were the source of child widows for whose relief chiefly the remarriage movement originated.

It was therefore, necessary to attack child marriages. This reform was brought to a head by the tragic death of a young wife in Bengal, which led to the raising of the Age of Consent. There was a great agitation when the Government proposed to raise the age from 10 to 12 and there it remains still. Although many cases have not arisen under this law, it has had a great educational value in enabling parents to keep their daughters unmarried for a longer time than before. In the early reforms the greatest obstacle encountered was from women themselves. It was felt that the great lever of social reform, therefore, should be the education of women

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Thanks to the efforts of social reformers, thanks to the general influence of English education, the question of education of women has advanced to such an extent that we find large numbers of girls attending schools and colleges at advanced ages. It is a matter of satisfaction that Western India has played a prominent part in these reforms. It was due to the efforts of men like Cursondas Mulji, Madhavdas, Raghunathdas, Mahipatram Rupram, Lalshankar Umiashanker, Parmanand, Ranade, Bhandarkar and Chandavarkar that our presidency has taken a very leading part in the Social reform movement.

TEMPERANCE.

The next question we took up was the question of Temperance. English education has done a great deal of good but unfortunately with it came the habit of drink and for a long time the social reform movement was greatly handicapped by this circumstance. Orthodox people thought that drink and eating of meat was included in social reform But when we began to organise the social reform movement on rational lines in Madras, we stipulated that every member of the Social Reform Association should declare himself to be a total abstainer. The Social Conference also accepted that principle. I am glad to say that to-day no social reformer is known to be a drinker and not only that but most of our leaders in other movements are also total abstainers. The effect of the anti-nautch and social purity movements which were initiated by social reformers, is also visible in the high standard of personal purity of national leaders at the present day.

In these ways Social Reform has been of the greatest service by raising the level of personal and national life. A nation consists of individuals and when the standard of individuals is raised the standard of the nation is also raised.

Other important question have since come to the front. The Brahmin-non-Brahmin movement in Madras and Maharashtra would not have risen if Social Reform ideas had been accepted by our political leaders. When we started the Madras Social Reform Association thirty years ago some of the men prominent in the non-Brahmin movement at the present day were working with us side by side like brothers. Owing to gross neglect the caste question has now become a political question and unless it is solved satisfactorily national progress is impossible. (

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Then there is the question of the Depressed classes. The awakening among us to our duty to these classes was largely due to the Christian missionary whose numerous conversions from these classes alarmed Hindu leaders. Lala Lajpat Rai was one of the first workers in this field and among the more recent workers in this movement may be mentioned Messrs. Shinde, Sohoni, Ranga Rao, and others. The cause of the depressed classes has found a great champion in our revered leader, Mahatma Gandhi, who has made the abolition of untouchability an integral part of his programme. Many people how hailed the Mahatma's political doctrines with enthusiasm fight shy of this part of programme. But as the Mahatma has said on so many occasions, unless each one of us feels in his heart and soul that to regard some classes of our people as causing pollution by mere contact is a national crime and sin, our hopes of Swaraj must be purely illusory.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

Within the last few years there have grown up several institution of Social Service, such as Seva Samitis Social Service Leagues and others which have done excellent service in times of famine, epidemics and also on occasions of large pilgrimages. This is a very hopeful movement provided that it does not lead people to believe, as it does in some cases, that Social Service is a substitute for Social Reform. Social Reform demands personal action on the line of one's own conviction, which is very necessary to spread social justice in our relations with our fellowbeings. Social Service, on the other hand, has its origin in compassion and in a sense of social duty. Social Service done in the right spirit, however, is the most potent instrument of Social Reform.

There is one thing, however, with regard to Social Service which should not be lost sight of. It requires special training without which one is likely to do more harm than good. Institutions for such training should be started under experienced men and women. For want of trained people, such work as the reclamation of the criminal tribes, rescue homes and beggars' camps, such as one recently started in Bombay, are at present in charge of the agents of Salvation Army. By way of practical suggestion, I would say that every family in the land should dedicate at least one member to social and national work so that there may be an ample supply of workers. I thank you very much for the kind hearing you have given me and I only regret that want of time and the state of my voice have prevented me from speaking at greater length.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were then passed supporting Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill, recommending the abolition of untouchability and the caste system, requesting Indian Ministers to declare prohibition to be the goal of their excise policy and advising public bodies, etc., to provide ample facilities for girls and grown-up women in getting all-round education. Several ladies and others spoke on the resolution sympathizing with the victims of the Malabar riots without distinction of race or creed and according support to the relief funds started for their benefit.

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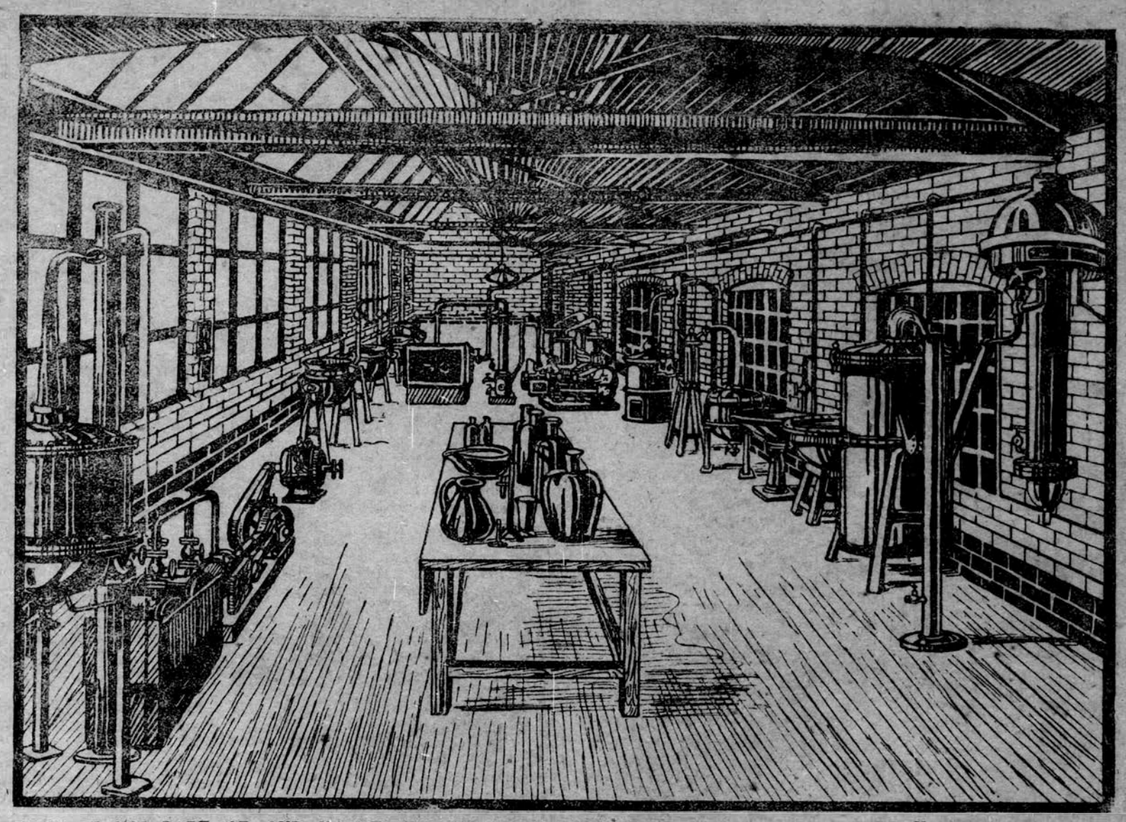

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WHAT IS BLASPHEMOUS LIBEL?

A JURY PUZZLED

HOW THE LAW CHANGED IN FIFTY YEARS

The "Morning Post" writes in mail week:—

Charged with publishing a blasphemous libel "concerning the Holy Scriptures and the Christian religion," John William Gott (65), an editor, was indicted before Mr. Justice Avory at the Old Bailey yesterday. Sir Richard Muir prosecuted, and Mr Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy defended.

Opening the case, Sir Richard Muir said that he understood the facts were not in dispute. At 7-30 p.m. on November 12 the defendant was in Stratford Broadway selling pamphlets called "The Rib Tickler" and "The Liberator," and two minor pamphlets called "God and Gott" and "Rib ticklers, or questions for parsons." The police watched him for ten minutes, and saw him sell a number of the pamphlets at twopence each. Some of the purchasers were indignant at the contents, and told the defendant he ought to be ashamed of himself.

He was arrested for obstruction, and afterwards charged with blasphemy. The only question for the jury was whether the pamphlets did constitute the crime of blasphemy.

This crime, continued Sir Richard, had at different times been dealt with in different ways. It had been dealt with on the footing that any attempt to subvert the Christian religion constituted blasphemy at common law. It had also been dealt with on the somewhat different footing that in order to constitute blasphemy at common law the Christian religion must be attacked in a manner which was offensive.

He did not propose to read the passages complained of, but the jury would read in the indictment what was said about the Christian religion and our Saviour. In his submission anything more offensive to those who held the views of Christian belief it was difficult to imagine.

The only witness called for the prosecution was Inspector Elphick, who agreed that one man told the defendant he ought to be ashamed of himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curtis Bennett, the witness said the street was crowded at the time, another man was assisting the defendant in selling the pamphlets.

Was he making it clear these were pamphlets against the Christian religion?—I did not hear him make any statement.

The witness added that defendant was first charged with obstruction before the magistrate.

At the close of the case for the prosecution Mr Curtis Bennett submitted that there was no case to go to the jury. The law regarding blasphemy, he said, had altered very materially during the passage of years. In 1838 a case was decided in which it was held that any general attack on Christianity was the subject for a criminal prosecution.

In 1883 the law had materially altered, and in another 38 years, in the case of Bowman v. the Secular Society, Limited, it had further progressed. He submitted that there must be evidence that what was done was likely to cause a breach of the peace. The evidence was quite clear that although these pamphlets were sold in a crowded street only one man said to the defendant, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

LORD COLERIDGE'S DEFINITION.

Mr. Justice Avory said that in his opinion there was nothing in any previous judgment which altered the law as it was laid down by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in 1883 in these words: "The mere denial of the truth of the Christian religion or of the Holy Scriptures is not enough *per se* to constitute the writing of a blasphemous libel so as to render the writer or publisher indictable, but indecent and offensive attacks on Christianity, on the Holy Scriptures or sacred persons or objects, calculated to outrage the feelings of the general body of the community, do constitute the offence of blasphemy." He must hold that there was evidence to go to the jury, and that it was for them to decide, when they had read the documents, whether they came within the definition of blasphemy laid down.

No evidence was called for the defence.

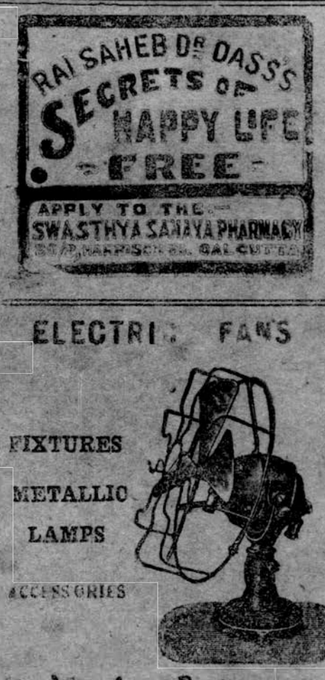
Mr. Curtis Bennett, in addressing the jury, said that times had changed enormously in relation to the question of free speech and free criticism. Suppose anyone took the story of "Alice in Wonderland," and argued that it could not be true. He might, for instance, take the Mad Hatter's tea party, and say, "I don't believe there is such a thing as a Mad Hatter. I don't believe if there was he would have tea, and certainly not under such circumstances as related in "Alice in Wonderland." (Laughter.) Or he might say of "Alice through the Looking Glass," "I don't believe anyone could walk through a looking glass, and if he could I don't believe there is some wonderful country at the other side." (Laughter.)

That was, counsel submitted, the sort of argument that the defendant had been using. He attacked certain religious matters and held them up to ridicule. Could the jury say in these days that that outraged the feelings of any member of society? He agreed it might have done if the pamphlets had been given to people coming out of church, but not in the circumstances of that case. The Christian religion would not have stood through the centuries if it had been thought necessary to protect it in this way, and he submitted it was wrong to charge the defendant with the ancient crime of blasphemy under such circumstances as the evidence disclosed.

Mr. Justice Avory, in summing up, said the jury had not to decide whether it was a good or a bad policy to prosecute for blasphemy. In his opinion the law had not progressed a single step since 1883, when the Lord Chief Justice had given the definition he had quoted. He could not assent to the view that the question was whether on that Saturday night persons in Stratford Broadway would be incited to commit then and there a breach of the peace. It did not mean that someone should give a thrashing on the spot to a man selling such pamphlets. A breach might be caused by someone taking the pamphlet home and reading it and then find the man still selling them next day.

The Judge quoted one passage: Where the Bible reports Jesus as saying, "In My Father's house there are many mansions," the word mansions should read flats." The jury should ask themselves whether that came within the bounds of decent controversy or whether it did not come within the definition of blasphemy as something ribald and insulting to anyone who held the Christian faith.

After a prolonged absence the jury failed to agree, and were discharged. The Judge fixed the retrial of the case for Friday, and allowed the defendant to be released on bail.



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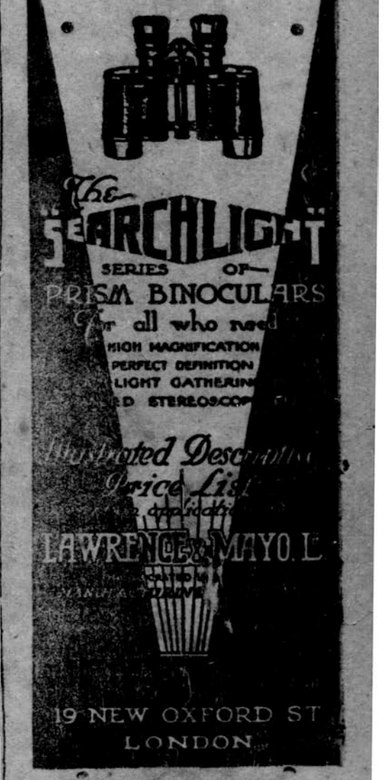

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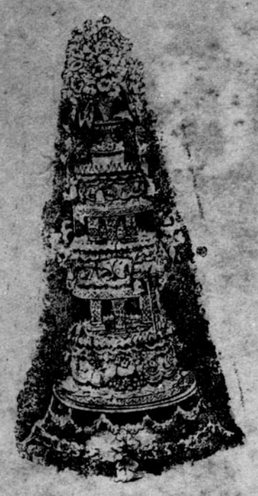

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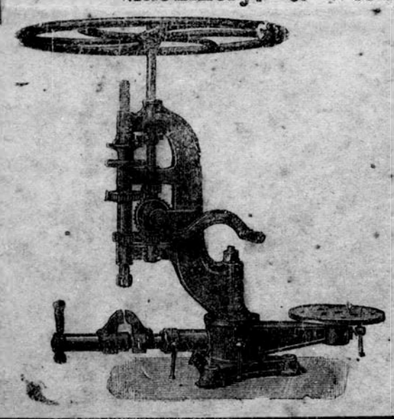

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THE PRESENT SITUATION.

A COOPERATOR'S OPINION.

Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, interviewed by a representative of the "Hindu" on the present political situation said in the course of the interview:

On the question of the failure of the deputation I must say that the result was due to the unyielding attitude of both the parties. They made it practically impossible for the intermediaries who constituted the deputation to obtain any tangible result. Myself and a few others had written to Mahatma Gandhi on the question of a Round Table Conference. To all of us the reply was that it was desirable. At any rate his attitude, as I understood, was not against the holding of a conference. I inferred from that that he would be prepared to make some concession. The willingness of the Viceroy on the other hand to receive a deputation suggested that he would be willing to meet the Non-co-operators half way. At the last moment neither side was prepared to make any concession to the other and the result was that the deputation ended in a fiasco.

Speaking for myself I think neither the prestige of the Government nor the personal dignity of the Viceroy would have suffered in the least if he had consented to the withdrawal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act at least. To a person who has been in politics for a fairly long time, who has had something to do with law it seems unbelievable that Government should take upon itself the duty of proclaiming certain Associations as unlawful for any considerable period of time. The proclamation of Martial Law would have been preferable to this assumption of executive control over meetings. Committee meetings and conferences in which there was no idea of any seditious propaganda had been beforehand declared to be unlawful. That is the natural result of assuming powers under the second part of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.

Q.—What was the Committee's recommendation, Sir?

A.—I am sorry that the Committee which was appointed to advise Government upon the repeal of some of the obnoxious criminal enactments should have made a reservation in favour of the Criminal Law Amendment Act Part II. That part substitutes the will of the Government for judicial determination by Courts as to whether a particular Association is a disloyal body and is working to undermine the authority of the Government. Therefore, I was very much pained when I found that His Excellency the Viceroy was not prepared to withdraw the Criminal Law Amendment Act Part II.

Q.—The Government of Bombay have not extended the application of that Act to any part of that Province. Why should not his example be followed by others?

A.—Yes. The Governor of Bombay who has more reason for applying the Act than any other provincial ruler has very discreetly not extended it to any part of his Province and the result is that you find a calmer atmosphere prevailing in Bombay and a feeling of greater attachment to the Crown than in any other part of India. This ought to have served as an object lesson to others. And yet, without there being any indication that the country is becoming ungovernable, the various provincial rulers have obtained the sanction of the Viceroy for the extension of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Q.—If the Viceroy had conceded a little, Mahatma Gandhi would also have acted similarly?

A.—Certainly! If His Excellency the Viceroy had indicated that this portion of the notification would be withdrawn. I feel sure that the leader of the non-co-operation movement would have on his part met the situation half way. At the same time, I am free to confess that myself and a large number of the deputation were very much disappointed at the attitude adopted by Mahatma Gandhi.

Q.—Who gave the provocation? Government or non-co-operators? Is it justifiable?

A.—It is true that the provocation by the application of coercive measures came from the Government, because I sincerely believe that the ordinary law of the land is sufficient for meeting the present emergency. Therefore when the Government went out of its way to invoke the aid of a measure which was passed to meet a particular situation, the burden was upon them to show that they were justified in using it at the present juncture.

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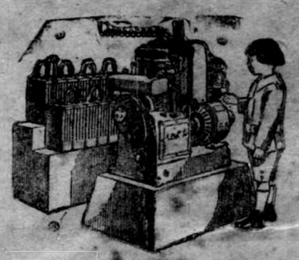

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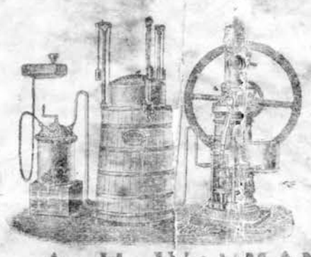

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TEXT OF PRINCE'S SPEECH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales unveiling the Calcutta War Memorial said:—"In one sense the brave men to whose memory I have the privilege of unveiling this memorial today need no memorial. For together with all those who made supreme sacrifice in the great war their name liveth for evermore, but it is right and fitting that in this great centre of commercial activity there should be a memorial to hand on the great tradition, and patriotism, for which the death's dark vale had no terrors. Amid crowded preoccupations of life in this city, men may pause here for a while in reverence and take away inspiration to strengthen their lives. They will find here enduring monument to nobler instincts and purer influences, than those with which the daily round of existence brings them into contact. For this memorial will testify our gratitude to those who died that we might live. It will remind generations that come after, of loyalty and devotion to the Empire which these men placed above all other claims. It will stand as witness to the supreme expression of those qualities of self-sacrifice and courage on which we Britons pride ourselves."

BANGALORE NEWS.

ALL INDIA ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 30.

His Highness the Yuvaraja and the Dewan of Mysore attended the third day of the All-India Athletic Tournament, a special feature being the champion wrestling by professionals from Delhi and Baroda. There was a keen contest in the thirty-mile cycle race, 22-mile Marathon Race around the spacious Lalbagh Gardens. Finals for the military event have been fixed for 30th.

Among other attractions here during the season was a Cantonment Christmas Fete under the patronage of His Highness the Maharja and Hon. the British Resident the Area Commandant, and Lord Ruthven. The fete concluded with minor sporting items and the presentation of medals and prizes for the best exhibits and feats of strength.

SUB-ASST SURGEONS' CONFERENCE.

CLAIMS FOR BETTER TREATMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 30.

After a protracted sitting the 16th session of All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons' Conference concluded yesterday with passing the resolutions putting forth definite claims for better treatment as regards pay and prospects.

KHADI NAGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Walking through the "Khadi Nagar," the following beautiful lines of Pope came to my mind. I am sending them to you:—

"Let only such tread this sacred Soil
Who dare to love their country and the poor
Or good tho' rich, humane and wise tho' great
Jove give but these, we have not to fear from Fate.

—Yours etc.,
N. N. ATRE.

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